

THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

and Pictorial Times

No. 706.]

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1860.

{ STAMPED, 6D.;
{ UNSTAMPED, 5D.

ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE. No. II.

We offer as our second illustration, a view of the interior of the Church at Flavigny, a small but remarkable town, interesting alike to the artist,

the poet, and the antiquary. The grandeur and elegance of this building, and the great age of one portion, enable us to class it among the historical monuments of the middle ages; a glance at the annexed engraving will show the

character of its architecture, that of a richly-decorated variety of the Gothic style, not without some classical features, and entirely free from a certain bareness which is ordinarily associated with the architectural designs of the remote

epoch to which we trace its origin. In explanation of this fact, we find that it was rebuilt in the fifteenth century, and that in fact a large portion of the edifice was either constructed or quite remodelled at about this period; and the progress



STUDIO OF ALEXANDER DUMAS.—(See Page 10.)

of art from the Roman to the Gothic style may be traced in its various parts, one large gap occurring where a part of the older portion is almost wholly wanting.

On looking into the details of this church, we are struck with the wonderful examples of patient labour which it presents to us; further on, in the choir, we find some great masterpieces from the chisels of famous sculptors, and every small ornament, every leaf and flower and tendril in the wood-carving is finished off with a conscientious accuracy, that makes us feel and know each separate worker to have been a worshipper at the great shrine of Nature, and a patient and long-toiling disciple of Art. It will be seen by looking closely into the engraving, which will even bear the microscope, that some of the designs are very simple, and consist almost entirely of repetitions, yet in every instance they are in perfect harmony with the whole, and the elegance and propriety of the composition makes up for the want of greater elaboration. The details indeed are rich and good throughout, and the church is a splendid and enduring testimony to the religious feeling as well as to the architectural taste of a long-past era.

It is just at this period that the history of the Society of Freemasons claims our especial attention, as inseparably connected with the rise and progress of Gothic architecture; many singular coincidences of style in widely-separated localities are to be traced to their migrations, and their origin and further history is interesting from being so closely associated with the subject of early and mediæval art.

Certain travelling masons, whose head-quarters were situated in Lombardy, were in the habit of visiting a number of towns in their own country to inquire for work: this was in the eleventh century, the period to which we can trace the older portion of the church of Flavigny: as their numbers increased they gradually formed themselves into a society; many enthusiasts in art were eager to join them; houses, which were generally called "lodges," were established for their reception; and as their own country could no longer supply them with the requisite amount of work, they travelled into other lands, and their assistance was sought for far and near, whenever any important building was in process of construction. Skilled workmen were scarce, and the zeal and industry of the Freemasons were fully recognised by the nobles, the clergy, and the people generally; the corporation became large and powerful, received the Papal blessing and endowment, and grew into a great monopoly, numbering among its members men of genius of all nations and classes, united by one common feeling—the love of their art. Their principal rule was that every man should work at what he could do best; thus the several portions of their buildings being well constructed, they insured a perfect whole. Did one member effect any improvement or discovery, he was bound to make it at once the property of the society; and in the most remote lands, a constant communication was kept up among them. At the commencement of the fifteenth century, their power was at its height, and certain traces of their skill exist in the church we are now considering; but they shared the fate of Gothic art—as they had risen when it rose, so when it fell, they fell also.

THE HUMAN MIND.—Our first era of life is under the influence of the primitive feelings; we are pleased, and we laugh; hurt, and we weep; we vent our little passions the moment they are excited; and so much of novelty have we to perceive, that we have little leisure to reflect. By-and-by, fear teaches us to restrain our feelings; when displeased, we seek to avenge the displeasure and are punished; we find the excess of our joy, our sorrow, our anger, alike considered criminal, and children into restraint. From harshness we become acquainted with deceit; the promise made is not fulfilled, the threat not executed, the fear falsely excited, and the hope wilfully disappointed; we are surrounded by systematised delusion, and we imbibe the contagion. From being forced into concealing the thoughts which we do conceive, we begin to affect those which we do not; so early do we learn the two main tasks of life, to suppress and to feign, that our memory will not carry us beyond that period of artifice to a state of nature when the twin principles of veracity and belief were so strong as to lead the philosophers of a modern school into the error of terming them innate.

THE CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

AN OLD WIFE'S STORY.

BY ARIEL THORN.

"Was Aunt Susannah clever? Did she understand all about spiders and things?" asked little Nellie.

"Oh no, dear, no more than I did; she was very far from being talented or clever; but she had a way of veiling her own deficiencies and of bringing out mine. She was a great deal older than I, and had seen far more of the world, and she could talk quite fluently and at her ease on subjects of which I was painfully conscious of being ignorant. I grew more and more foolishly sensitive about my want of education and ability, forgetting how much better it is to be good than to be clever. About this time I used to take very long walks, for active exercise seemed to put my troubles more out of my mind than anything else, besides taking me away from a companion who grew more and more distasteful to me.

"One day, I had walked more than four miles, and was still a good way from home, and feeling rather tired, I went into the cottage of an old pensioner of Allen's which happened to be close by, and asked leave to rest for a while. The cottage had but this one inhabitant, an old man whose days on earth were now almost spent, and to whom my husband had had many opportunities of showing kindness. He was thinking more of his own sufferings than of anything else; still, when I rose to go, he thanked me very gratefully for a little help that I had occasionally given him, and asked me to accept a small book, one of his few possessions, bought at the door from some travelling vendor of books and papers.

"I looked over the book after I had returned home, and found it to be a collection of extracts from the writings of various authors, many of them exceedingly interesting and well written. One of them caught my attention especially; it was a short essay on coincidences."

"What is a coincidence, Auntie?" interrupted the little listener.

"When two things happen almost at the same time, relating to each other in some curious way as if by design, yet really by chance, we call them coincidences. This essay was very cleverly written, and after I had read and admired it, I copied it all out on some large sheets of paper. There was not much necessity for doing this, as the book was mine, but I had a habit of writing out things that pleased me, pretty verses out of newspapers, and so on.

"Very soon after this, as I came in from one of my walks, I found my husband standing by my desk, which he had opened to look for some writing paper, the key of his own desk being laid at least three times a day. He had laid the paper on which I had copied the essay, and he was so absorbed in its contents that he did not hear me come in, or give any reply to some question asked by Susannah. When he had finished it he looked up, and saw me close beside him. I had never seen such a look in his face before; pride, love, gratified surprise, all beamed out on me at once, as he exclaimed, 'Well done, old woman!' Then turning to Susannah he handed her the paper, saying, 'Didn't I tell you so?'

"Susannah raised her eyebrows a little as she took the paper, and then began to read; but she only read the first page; putting it down with a very slight shrug of her shoulders, she said, 'I congratulate you, I am sure,' and then was silent.

"But Allen did not heed her now, he was too full of surprise and pleasure, too excited indeed by his belief that I had written this clever essay, to give any attention to her mute expression of indifference."

"And you couldn't tell him; poor Auntie, I know what it must have felt like," said Nellie.

"My love, at this time I did not dream of telling him the truth, but I thought I would keep silent before Susannah, and let her think that I had written it, just for fun; oh, Nellie, never do wrong for fun, never for a moment depart from truth for any reason whatever. I began by being amused and scarcely able to keep from laughing, but I ended by wishing, intensely wishing that I had really written the essay; and then came the thought, and though I pressed it back at first it would come again and again—I need only keep silence, I need not tell a lie.

"I am sure that my little Nellie will see at

once what false reasoning this was; for if by words or by silence you give a wrong impression, or allow one to exist, you tell a lie just as distinctly as in the plainest speech. For a long time I said nothing, I only looked from one face to the other, until Susannah said—

"I confess I am still more surprised at Jane's talent for concealment, her simplicity appeared to be so genuine; what an actress she would make!"

"No, no, no, said Allen, 'not an actress, but a dear little wife and companion, whose intelligence is just shy budding out.' Then I put my lips up to his great brown hand, and said, 'Thank you, Allen.' The next moment a great weight seemed to fall upon my heart."

(To be continued.)

THE NATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

The great rifle shooting-match was inaugurated on Monday, on Wimbledon-common, in the presence of several thousands of spectators. The Queen attended in state, and Her Majesty was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Prince Consort, Prince Arthur, the Princesses Alice and Helena, and the Dukes of Cambridge and Saxe-Gotha. Shortly after the arrival of the Royal party, Mr. Sidney Herbert, on behalf of the National Rifle Association, presented an address to Her Majesty explanatory of the objects for which the match is held. To this address Her Majesty returned the following gracious reply:—

I receive with sincere satisfaction the sentiments of attachment to my throne, person, and family which have been expressed by the President and Council of your association; and I assure you that I, together with my Royal Consort, have gladly given encouragement to a body whose object it is to render permanent an armed force, limited exclusively to defensive purposes, and founded upon voluntary exertions.

I have witnessed with pleasure the manner in which the ancient fondness of the English people for manly and sylvan sports has been converted by your association to more important ends, and has been made an auxiliary instrument for maintaining inviolable the safety of our common country.

A second address was presented to Prince Albert. His Royal Highness, in his reply, expressed great confidence in the skill of British marksmen. Then Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, advanced along the narrow walk to the rifle tent. One light touch on the string attached to the trigger, and the "first shot" was fired that announced the opening of the competition. The red and white flag held before the target apprised those of the spectators who knew its meaning that the bullet fired by the Royal hand had hit the "bull's eye," at a distance of 400 yards. Her Majesty, therefore, scored three points, according to the rules of the association. The report of the rifle was followed by a hearty cheer from all parts of the ground. The Royal party returned to the pavilion, where they remained for a considerable time. At last the carriages were again ordered, and the Queen visited the butts in succession, the Royal presence being the signal for the practice to commence. The sharp report and the sudden "ping" was then heard in quick succession, and was continued until eight o'clock, when it terminated for the day, a salute of artillery indicating both the commencement and the finish to the outer world. The shooting was not considered first-rate, but great allowance must be made for the excitement created by the novelty of the whole proceeding, the presence of the Sovereign, and the state of the atmosphere. The Queen left at about six o'clock. The actual business of the Wimbledon meeting commenced on Tuesday; the volunteers began their work at nine o'clock and continued till half-past five. There was not only more firing, but it was much better. The number of volunteers who have entered themselves for the match is 331.

On Wednesday, the prize decided was that given by Mr. Gye, as a commemoration of the Volunteer Bill in Covent-Garden Theatre. It is a money prize—100*l.* to the best shot, and four sums of 25*l.* to the next highest number of points. The conditions were, five rounds each person, at the range of 300, 500, and 600 yards. The following are the names of the winners—

	Points.	£100
Whomes—14th Kent.....	20	
Sandford—St. George's.....	19	25
Robertson—10th Perth.....	19	25
Dove—91st Lanark.....	18	25
Murray—1st Perth.....	18	25

The number of the prizes has been increased by Miss Coutts, who offers one of 50 guineas, open to all comers, with any description of rifle; to be fired from a rest, at the range of 1,000 yards.

The distribution of the prizes won by the competitors, will take place at the Crystal Palace on Monday next, at three o'clock.

The Marquis d'Antoni, the Neapolitan Minister at the Court of the Tuileries, has sent his resignation to Napoleon.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OVERSEAS.—Next week.

MR. WILLIS.—Received, and shall be attended to.

H.I.—The present President of the United States, Buchanan, pledged himself when elected to the office, that he would not serve again.

BLUE BALL.—The Kilt and the Filibeg are the same garment, but the latter word is always used by the Highlanders when referring to this portion of their costume.

ANNA.—On inquiry, we find that the author you mention has a great object to make known the titles of his works until he announces them for publication.

EMILY.—The term *Alma Mater* means Benign Mother, and is used by students to designate the University through which they have derived their learning.

ELIZABETH JANE.—We will take an early opportunity of inserting a design for a Fire Screen, and it with the more pleasure as we are enabled to give one in quite a new shape.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE WEST.—Various kinds of pet animals are sold in the bird room in the Soho Bazaar. On inquiring there, you may probably obtain the information you require.

CONSAVANT.—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu describes the representation of an Opera, which she witnessed during her stay in Vienna, the decorations and costumes alone having cost thirty thousand pounds.

DEVONSHIRE.—There are two different methods of grafting—the one is to graft a wild slip on to a good stock; the other is the reverse, to insert the graft of a fine fruit-bearing tree on to the stock of a wild one. In both cases the most advantageous results are produced.

A FRIEND.—The extent of land comprised in the New Forest in Hampshire, is stated to be upwards of sixty thousand acres. During a certain portion of the year, the surrounding inhabitants are allowed the right of turning in their cattle to enjoy unrestricted freedom.

COKE.—The army in India suffers much in marching, from the prevalence of prickly shrubs which abound in that country; they are so strong that they pierce through the leather boots of the soldiers, very frequently causing them to be left at the nearest hospital, and often producing the most painful wounds.

AS OUR SUBSCRIBER.—A bold design in applique of net and muslin would produce the most striking effect, with the least work, for window curtains, as they might be done in chain stitch; if the veins of the leaves and the centres of the flowers were worked solid it will be found to improve the general effect. We will endeavour to comply with the request as soon as possible.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Both styles are fashionable, and the preference must be determined by individual taste. Instead of gorges it is very customary to fold in a piece at the edge of each breadth at the upper part of the skirt, which has all the advantage of goring in point of effect. We should prefer the Zouave jacket, but that also should be determined by the taste of the wearer.

MATILDA.—The office of the Poet Laureate was instituted by Edward IV., who bestowed upon its bearer the present title. His duties consist in the production of two eodes in the year, one on the birthday of the Sovereign, the other on the opening of the New Year. We presume that it was on account of the health of George III., that this practice was discontinued, but no doubt there was an interregnum.

SIMONIA.—The celebrated Fouché was only fifty-seven years of age when he died at Trieste, having played one of the most public parts on the great French stage of life. After being a member of the Convention, he served both the Emperor Napoleon and the Emperor Louis XVIII. He retired from official duties until those members of the Convention who had voted for the execution of Louis XVI. were expelled from France.

A TOURIST.—The streets in the principal towns of Madeira are so badly paved as to exclude the use of wheel-vehicles. The mode now adopted by the Portuguese, who wish to be conveyed from one place to another, is to have a handsome carriage body attached firmly on a sledge, drawn by a yoke of oxen. This style of equipage is also arranged for public hire with the oxen all ready attached, and stand in the streets in a similar way to the cabs in this country.

VENTRUM.—It is no wonder that the destruction caused by moth is so extensive, when it is remembered that there are about one thousand seven hundred different species in Great Britain. Great care is required to prevent the ravages committed by them, such as constant inspection of those articles which are subject to their injury, and by placing strong repellants about them, such as camphor, turpentine, and the bitter apple of the Red Sea, which is considered the most efficacious.

ANTHROPE.—First wash the ornaments well with soap and warm water, brushing them carefully with a soft tooth brush. Next dip a good sized hair pencil in muriatic acid, and gently pass it over the whole surface, and then wash them with hot water. The acid must not remain too long on, but after having been washed off it may be again used if the ivory is not quite clean. The ivory must be well and carefully dried, and a soft dry tooth brush used to polish it. Common salt, slightly moistened and rubbed on, will clean plain ivory.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER FROM THE COMMENCEMENT.—1. Nothing can be more elegant or appropriate than the lace employed in the way you mention. A running of coloured ribbons in the hem will be very pretty, or if you prefer a plain hem, it will do equally well. 2. The following is a much approved recipe: Take one ounce of borax and half an ounce of camphor. Finely powder these ingredients, and dissolve them in one quart of boiling water. When cool this solution will be ready for use. Damp the hair occasionally with it.

HOUSE HOCKEY.—The Pencil Cedar, as the wood in question is commonly called, is, in fact, of the same natural order as the pines, being a native of North America, of the West Indies, and of Japan. The trees of this class seldom exceed forty-five feet in height. It is very common even in logs of about fifteen feet long. Its fibre being peculiarly straight and its lightness and softness rendering it easy enough to cut, it is well fitted for pencil making. In addition to these qualities its pleasant odour, its freedom from the attacks of insects, the silky polish which is capable of receiving, joined to its durability, render it most suitable for the interiors of cabinets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE LADY'S
NEWSPAPER.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Twelve Months 26s. 0d
 „ Six Months 13s. 0d
 „ Three Months 6s. 6d.
 Single Copy 6d.

Post-office Orders payable to Mr. WILLIAM JOHN
JOHNSON, 83, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

VOLUME XXVI. (July to December), of
THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER AND PICTORIAL TIMES.

A few of these may still be had at the Office, 83, Fleet-street

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

For the convenience of subscribers intending to bind the *LADY'S*
NEWSPAPER, an Index of Contents is prepared, and will be
 sent to any address on receipt of a postage stamp to pay for its
 transmission.

THE

LADY'S NEWSPAPER

AND

Victorial Times.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1860.

THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CANADA.

THE heir to the crown of Great Victoria is not
 suffered to remain in ignorance of the varying
 aspects of society, at home and abroad; he must
 already have acquired a very considerable amount
 of knowledge in this way, for Her Majesty has
 taken care that he should travel quite as much
 as might be consistent with the course of study
 he has pursued. Grave fears were entertained
 lest his visit to Rome should injure his orthodoxy,
 a result which does not by any means appear to
 have followed from his brief residence in that
 capital; indeed, we thought it a wise and well-
 timed idea to show him the different phases of
 professing Christianity, feeling sure that a sound
 and reasonable belief is never based upon
 ignorance, but upon knowledge and reflection.

We look hopefully forward to the future
 of this young Prince, who has been reared in
 so pure a Court as that of the Queen of England,
 and whose education seems to have been conducted
 wisely and well; some of the troubles that agitated
 this country during a former reign, beginning in
 unfortunate dissensions between the Sovereign
 and his uncorowned and unacknowledged Queen,
 were traced in some measure to the over-strict
 training which had shadowed the youth of the
 King, debarring him from even innocent and
 rational pleasures, to such an extent that a re-
 action could scarcely fail to take place when the
 restraints were no longer binding. Our Queen
 has wisely adhered to a middle course in prepar-
 ing her son to fill her place with honour,
 neither neglecting the great work of educa-
 tion on the one hand, nor, on the other,
 omitting any reasonable means of pleasure and
 relaxation.

The projected visit of the Prince of Wales to
 Canada will probably be of some political impor-
 tance, as tending to draw closer the ties that al-
 ready unite us to that country. The long, rainy
 season with which we have been visited threatens
 seriously to impair our harvests, while the
 reports that reach us from Canadian agricul-
 turalists are so favourable, that we are induced
 to hope for some of our needful supplies from
 their overflowing granaries. Not long ago it was
 stated by Prince Albert, that Prince Alfred will
 lay the foundation stone of the breakwater for the
 harbour of Cape Town, while, almost at the
 same time, the Prince of Wales will inaugurate,
 in the Queen's name, the magnificent bridge over
 the St. Lawrence at Canada. A more gigantic
 undertaking probably could not be found in the
 records of the Old, any more than in those of
 the New World, than the construction of this
 tremendous Victoria Bridge across a river two
 miles in width; the structure containing twenty-
 five arches, of the enormous span of two
 hundred and forty-two feet, and the tube for
 the railway being of iron, twenty-five feet high,
 and eighteen feet wide.

As the public attention has been of late years

so strongly directed to Canada, and as its pro-
 gress has been so rapid and satisfactory, it is
 fitting that the Prince of Wales should have
 a full opportunity of investigating its re-
 sources, and of observing the means by which
 it has thus advanced in wealth and prosperity.
 No doubt the care taken by the Canadian Govern-
 ment to place education within the reach of all
 classes, and the absence of bigotry and intolerance,
 have had their share in promoting the welfare of
 the country, and in opening a most hopeful
 future for the emigrant, as well as for the sons of
 the soil.

We understand that the Governor of Bermuda
 has been requested by the inhabitants to invite
 the Prince of Wales to visit their island; possibly,
 too, he may take this opportunity of seeing some-
 thing of the United States; should he do so, he
 would bear a graceful testimony to the entire
 absence of any desire on our part for a war with
 our transatlantic friends. We join with all our
 countrymen and women in heartily wishing him
 a safe and prosperous journey to this land of hope
 and plenty, and fine weather for the enjoyment
 of the beautiful Canadian summer.

THE TRAINING OF NURSES.

MRS. GAMP is fading away from the world. The
 class of rapacious and tyrannical hospital nurses,
 represented by that worthy dame and by her
 sometime friend and partner, Mrs. Prig, may be
 said to exist no longer. One good result of the
 Crimean War, was the light thrown during its
 progress upon the terrible effects of ignorant and
 unskilful attendance upon the sick and wounded,
 and upon the incalculable amount of good to be
 accomplished by efficient and well-trained nurses.
 The circumstances which led to the formation of
 the Nightingale Fund, are of course well known to
 our readers; public gratitude and admiration
 could find no better way of expressing itself, than
 by forwarding Miss Nightingale's wish to train
 and organise a number of chosen candidates for
 the office in question. St. Thomas's Hospital has
 been selected as the most fitting and convenient
 locality for giving the necessary instructions to
 probationary nurses, who are admitted without
 any difficulty, their health and previous character
 being good, and their ages ranging from twenty-
 five to thirty-five. Thus they can ascertain their
 own fitness and natural adaptation for the work in
 which they desire to engage, their ability to
 endure fatigue and want of rest, and to bear the
 harassing life of a hospital attendant; and should
 they desire to persevere in this career, and be
 found to profit by their experience, the Fund will
 assist them and set them forward, when the time
 of their probation ends.

The applicants are requested simply to call at
 the hospital, and to receive from the matron a
 form, to be filled up with testimonials of good
 character, and certificates as to age and health;
 those who are married must in all cases produce
 the marriage certificate; and the previous occu-
 pation of the candidate must also be stated. It
 is easy for all well-conducted and respectable
 applicants to get the form filled up, and
 as far as we can at present ascertain, there is
 no limitation as to number. It is indeed a sin-
 gular fact that, with all the recent outcry for
 employment for women, this most natural and
 suitable occupation for them should be so greatly
 neglected, for in no other profession or employ-
 ment is there such a scarcity of hands, while
 other branches of feminine industry are filled to
 overflowing. Probably many young women
 have been willing and anxious to qualify them-
 selves for this work, and have not known how to
 set about it, or in what quarter to make their
 desires known; and it is gratifying to re-
 member that this difficulty exists no longer, and
 no woman who possesses the will can by any
 possibility mistake the way. One year's training
 at St. Thomas's Hospital, in contact with almost
 every variety of disease and of accident, in the
 character of Assistant Nurse, is the period
 assigned to the probationer, who, having once
 put her hand to the plough, must not think of
 looking back until the year has expired; the
 committee being of course at liberty to discharge
 a disorderly or hopelessly inefficient person;
 her conduct and progress will be reported to
 them once a month, and her board,
 lodging, and washing, provided at the ex-
 pense of the Fund, with the addition of a
 salary of 10l. in the course of the first year.

The pressing demand for good nurses ensures the
 success of certificated applicants, and women
 ought to be thankful for this means of securing an
 honourable independence, which offers so large an
 opening for their kindness, patience, and manual
 dexterity, and for the instinct which prompts
 them to aid the sick and suffering. That
 species of courage which conquers selfishness,
 and enables its possessor calmly to face scenes
 of suffering, in which she can be of use, is very
 largely diffused among the most delicately-
 reared and tender-hearted women, and we feel
 that the time is not distant—that it is even now
 at hand—when skilled and experienced nurses
 will be ready everywhere, to meet every emer-
 gency, when they will exert a power of restor-
 ing health and stopping the great tide of mor-
 tality, proportioned to their knowledge and skill.
 It is gratifying to all the subscribers to this
 Fund, to know that such active measures are
 being taken, as can scarcely fail to make it a
 great national blessing.

WEEKLY RESUMÉ.

At length the genial and joyous sunshine
 gladdens town and country with all the wooted
 brightness of July. Things were really becoming
 serious. The high prices of the necessaries of
 life; the dread which in some quarters began to
 be entertained of an indifferent harvest; the
 cautiousness, not to say distrust, which has been
 entertained in other quarters, owing to the ex-
 pectation that the Chinese war and the national
 defences will render a supplemental budget abso-
 lutely necessary—an expectation now converted
 into a certainty—all these causes tended to
 produce some anxiety in the minds of
 thoughtful men. Prayers had begun to be
 offered up in churches for the cessation of the
 rain—always an alarming sign to some. Meet-
 ings in different parts of the country were held to
 denounce somebody or other for keeping up the
 price of meat—a matter of serious import to all.
 Even now this meat question is likely still to
 occasion no small stir. Our transatlantic
 cousins, always ready to serve themselves while
 serving others, recommend for our consumption
 American beef; another authority calls our atten-
 tion to the propriety of securing a larger con-
 sumption of fish; and a third descants on the
 means of economising animal food by improved
 methods of domestic cookery. These are all
 more palatable alterations than that recom-
 mended at certain meetings, and, as it is alleged
 subsequently carried into actual effect—namely,
 total abstinence from animal food till its price is
 lowered. This novel kind of teetotalism, however
 popular it may be, will assuredly never suit the
 latitudes of London.

The first great gathering of the National
 Rifle Association to witness the competitor
 for prizes for the best shots, was inaugurated on
 Monday at Wimbledon Common. It has been
 remarked that this was the first day of
 thorough summer weather during the present
 year. The assemblage was numerous, and com-
 prised the Court, the *élite* of the upper and middle
 classes, and persons belonging to every rank in
 society. Addresses were delivered to Her Majesty
 and the Prince Consort by the principal members
 of the Association, headed by Mr. Sidney Herbert
 and Lord Albion. The Queen then advanced to
 the Whitworth rifle, which had been fixed in a
 mechanical rest for the purpose, and by pulling a
 string attached to a trigger, fired the first shot.
 The competition continues every day during the
 present week, the great prizes being reserved for
 the last day.

Ministers and the Opposition seemed likely to
 be agreed upon a question which was supposed
 to be of no great interest to any persons beyond
 religious circles, when an unexpected difficulty
 is presented. We refer to the provision in the
 bill for the ensuing census which enacts that
 every household shall state, under a penalty for
 refusal, the religious profession of himself and
 the inmates of his house. Mr. Disraeli formed
 one of a deputation, with other members of
 his party, who personally expressed to the
 Premier their satisfaction at the projected enact-
 ment. Whether from the presence of the leader
 of the Opposition on this deputation, or from
 whatever other cause, some hundred and seventy
 members, all of the Liberal party, have memo-
 rialised Lord Palmerston against the clause in

question. His lordship, who had promised the
 previous deputation to maintain the provision as
 it stands, told the members who presented the
 adverse memorial, that it demanded "serious
 consideration," but expressed his personal con-
 viction as being still in favour of the provision
 to which they object.

Government was again in a minority on Tues-
 day evening. The question originated with Colonel
 Lindsay, who moved for a select committee to
 inquire into the claims of certain military men
 to the pay of general officers. The late Secretary
 for War, General Peel, and the present Secretary,
 Mr. Sidney Herbert, are at issue as to the justice
 of the claim. The latter, on Tuesday evening,
 resisted Colonel Lindsay's motion, but it was af-
 firmed by the House by a majority of 108 over 94.
 If some politicians hold that in a recent celebrated
 case the Lords have trenchanted upon the special
 province of the Commons, there will not be
 wanting others who will now undertake to make
 out a case that in thus interfering in the details
 of the management of Her Majesty's army, the
 Commons are grasping at the prerogative of the
 Crown.

Lord Palmerston has placed upon the books
 of the House a notice of a series of resolutions
 with reference to the privilege question. As
 the report of the select committee
 contained no opinion or recommendation
 whatever, but simply cited the precedent sup-
 posed to bear upon the case, which has
 lately arisen, this course was inevitable. The
 Premier's resolutions, in their form, are simply
 declaratory, and would seem to be so drawn as to
 be intended to conciliate as largely as possible
 those who might otherwise be inclined to stand
 aloof. Yet opposition is expected both from those
 who think the resolutions declare too much, and
 from those who would fain have them add to the
 declaration some practical recommendation or
 menace to the Lords. Under these circumstances,
 it is not unlikely that the subject may spread
 through a debate of two or three nights.

There was a count-out in the Commons, on
 Tuesday evening. We cannot wonder at this
 when we know that on the morning of that very
 day the House sat till between two and three, and
 met again at noon for a morning sitting. The
 most energetic of whippers-in must fail to keep
 a House under these circumstances. Yet there is
 some really important business to be done still
 in the way of passing certain Government bills
 and providing for the exigencies of the public
 service. It would be well if the multitudinous
 details which are crowded into the concluding
 weeks of the parliamentary session were the
 object of a closer scrutiny upon the part of
 the public. As it is, a few great measures only
 are the object of interest "out of doors," and
 a host of minor ones, in their aggregate equally
 or even more important, are overlooked. After
 all, that mighty noun of multitude, "the public,"
 is not a whit more vigilant, scrupulous, or self-
 denying than its exponent, the House of Com-
 mons.

There is little news of Garibaldi. The accounts
 from Naples are by no means clear and con-
 sistent. The text of the royal proclamation, pro-
 nouncing a constitution, has come to hand, and an
 alliance with Sardinia in the interest of Italian
 unity is offered by the King. But all this is too
 late. The voice of Poerio, uttering in the Legis-
 lative Hall of Turin the doom of the Bourbon
 Naples, will resound throughout Europe. Gar-
 ibaldi is not likely to want either sympathy or
 funds. The friends of liberty in England are
 furnishing by voluntary subscriptions the sinews
 of war; and nearer the scene of conflict the gen-
 eral is not left in doubt as to the good wishes of those
 who long for the liberty for which the Sicilians
 are struggling. By telegram we learn that Count
 Amari, Garibaldi's Envoy at Turin, has just re-
 ceived 3,000l. from the inhabitants of Vicenza,
 with the following address to the Sicilians: "Sicilians!
 —Vicenza, this day twelve years ago, was fighting
 against the foreigner; it was its third day of re-
 sistance. And when the general then in com-
 mand was forced by unavoidable necessity to
 stipulate the surrender, not one of the citizens
 signed the unhappy capitulation; all protested
 they would rather be buried under the ruins of
 their town. Now, having learnt that you, aided
 by Garibaldi, are breaking the chains of tyranny,
 Vicenza sends you greeting. May the day soon
 come when we may emulate you!"

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Cap, designated in Paris the "bonnet Jeanne d'Arc!" It is composed of tulle illusion bouillonné, and is trimmed in front with three roses without leaves. Three roses surrounded with foliage are placed rather low at the back of the cap.

Fig. 2.—This cap is called the "Charlotte Corday," and consists of a trelis formed of guipure. It is trimmed all round with two rows of guipure, headed by a narrow case within which there is a running of ribbon. In front of the cap, and between the two rows of guipure, there is a bow of ribbon with the lous drooping downwards.

Fig. 3.—Fichu composed of bouillonnés of muslin and needlework insertion in alternate rows. The lower edge is trimmed with a fall of guipure, and at the throat the fichu is finished by a ruche formed of a double row of guipure.

Fig. 4.—(Peignoir, or Morning Dress of white organdi.) The corsage fits rather closely to the figure, and is covered by a pelerine. The front of the skirt is ornamented with a tablier formed of rows of tucks running perpendicularly, and at intervals crossed transversely by bias rows of nansouk piqué disposed alternately with frills of organdi; the frills have a scalloped edge surmounted by several narrow tucks running horizontally. A frill, similar to those on the tablier passes up each side; and in the centre there is a row of white buttons. On each side of the dress there is a pocket ornamented with tucks surmounted by a scalloped frill. The pelerine consists of squares formed of tucks surrounded by rows of nansouk piqué, and is finished at the throat by a small collar trimmed with two scalloped frills. The pelerine and sleeves are edged with frills like those on the rest of the dress.

Fig. 5.—(The Isabeau Sleeve.) Sleeves of this form are intended to be worn with corsages having short sleeves, or sleeves slit open the whole length. It reaches to the shoulder and is composed of several puffs, separated by broad rows of insertion embroidered in satin-stitch. This sleeve is finished at the lower part by two frills ornamented with needlework of the same pattern as that on the rows of insertion.

Fig. 6.—(The Lavallière Sleeve.) It is composed of white muslin and like the sleeve just described it reaches from the wrist to the shoulder. The two puffs at the shoulder are cut the straight way of the material. From the shoulder downwards, the muslin is cut the bias way and formed into puffs, separated by a stripe of needle-work insertion which runs round the sleeve in a spiral direction. The sleeve is finished at the wrist by a band of needle-work bordered with a ruche of guipure.

OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

The marriage trousseau just prepared for a lady of fashion contains several dresses trimmed with magnificent lace. One is composed of white Chambray gauze, and is trimmed with black lace. Another dress of the same material in blue, is trimmed with Alençon. Among a choice assortment of dresses of various kinds may be mentioned one composed of muslin, sprigged with bouquets of flowers on a white

ground. This dress is trimmed with narrow flounces, fluted, and set on with narrow black lace. The flounces are edged in groups of three and three. The corsage is low and has a round pelerine of the same material. The sleeves are demi-long and trimmed with frills edged with black lace, and the ceinture, of broad sarsnet ribbon figured with bouquets, is edged also with black lace. The trousseau includes several elegant dresses of white embroidered muslin, besides peignoirs composed of jaconet, ornamented with needle work and trimmed with bows and flowing ends of

FUNERAL OF PRINCE JEROME.

The Paris correspondent of a contemporary has the following:—

"I have just left the Church of the Invalides. The interior of the building looked imposing, hung as it was with black draperies deeply bordered with silver, and decorated with escutcheons, eagles, the Imperial arms, and, in a very marked manner, with the 'crown' of the deceased 'sovereign.' Huge silver candelabras, with hundreds of wax-lights, illuminated the building, to which countless varieties of uniforms

space was left in the draperies of the portico of the church, out of which the well-known figure of Napoleon, in cocked-hat and redingote, looked down, and seemed to wait the arrival of the last of his collateral race. The spacious quadrangle was filled with the uniforms of the *officiers d'ordonnance*, the Cent-Gardes, and other members of the Household. The scene still further off, in passing through the city to the church, was very remarkable. The whole population seemed in motion, on foot or in carriages, intent on seeing the sight; and moving in thousands

towards some point of the long line between the Palais Royal and the Invalides, along which the procession was to pass. The finest point of view seemed to be between the Place de la Concorde and the Avenue d'Antin, down which the procession wound on its way to the Pont de l'Alma. The distance traversed must have been fully two miles, which were lined by troops of the line and National Guards. The hearse was a lofty pyramid, supported by massive silver figures at the angles, while on the summit other smaller figures bore aloft the royal crown. It was drawn by six horses draped in black velvet and silver, with dark plumes. The Marshal Plessier and Admiral Hamelin, the only full Admiral of France, were among the pall-bearers. The Prince Napoleon followed as chief mourner, and behind him came the Ministers, the Senate, the *Conseil d'Etat*, the *Corps Législatif*, and representatives of every official body in the State, in a procession extending about half-a-mile in length. At a quarter to one the Archbishop of Paris and his clergy proceeded down the centre aisle to meet the corpse, which was carried into the church by Cent-Gardes, and the body of the building soon became densely crowded. When all was arranged, the display of mingled military and ecclesiastical pomp was very striking. The Bishop of Troyes, M. Cœur, ascended the pulpit, facing the catafalque, and pronounced the funeral oration, which contained many political and social allusions of interest. The usual funeral service was then proceeded with, after which the assembly dispersed; immense crowds awaiting their appearance out of doors. Every effort has been made to give the utmost pomp and *éclat* to this funeral, and with complete success. The semi-official papers are filled with accounts of former royal and dynastic funerals, and with comparisons between them and the present event. The *Constitutionnel* announces this morning that 'to-day being a day of national mourning,' its offices will be closed, and the paper will not appear to-morrow. 'The extraordinary honours,' it says, 'paid to the deceased are explained by his high qualities and exceptional position. In the hour of death it was allowable not to forget that Mgr. the Prince Jerome had once worn a royal crown.' More than 300,000 persons are asserted to have passed through the rooms of the Palais Royal during the three days that the body of the deceased Prince lay there in state."

A Berlin paper affirms that the chateau of Rosenhofen, the summer residence of the King of Bavaria, is being prepared for the reception of Francis II., in case he should find it necessary to make a precipitate retreat from Naples.

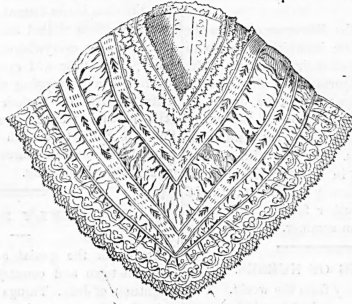


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.

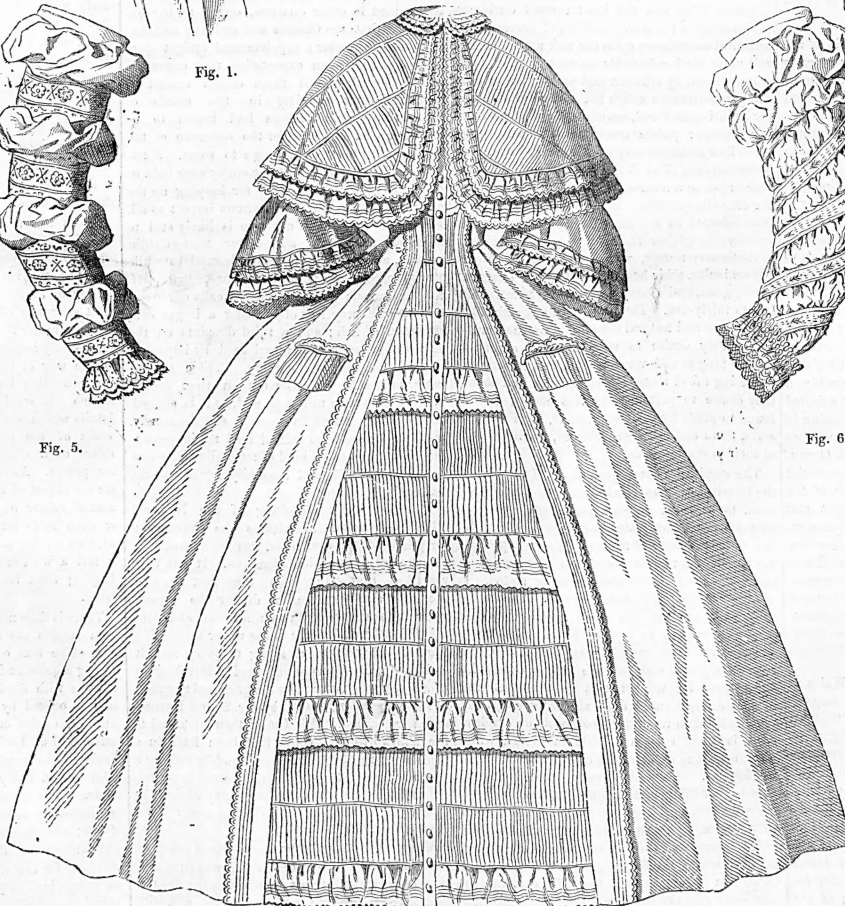


Fig. 5.

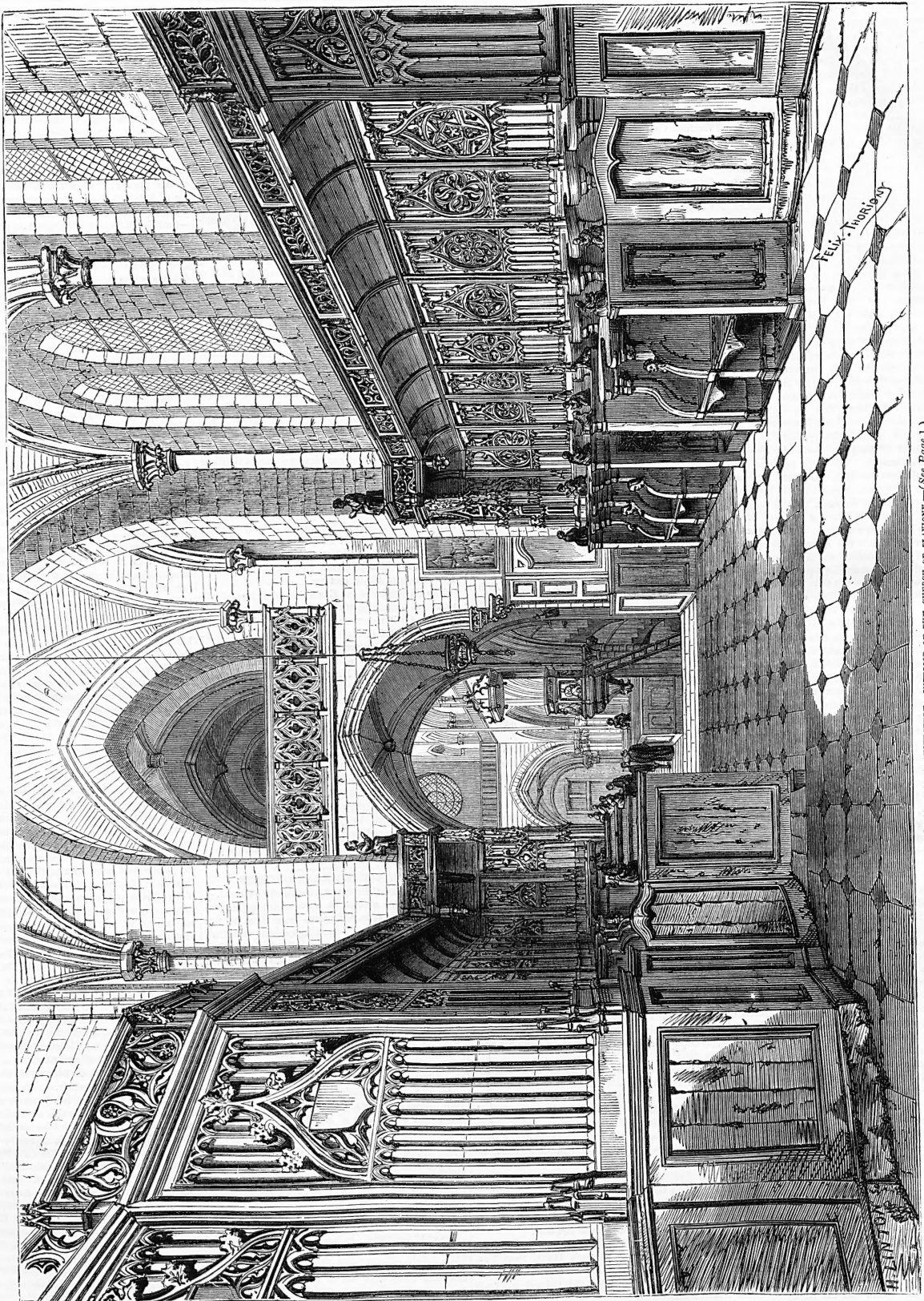
Fig. 6.

Fig. 4.

ribbon. The bride's wedding-dress consists of white silk, and is trimmed with three lace flounces, so broad as entirely to cover the skirt. Another bridal dress, which has been greatly admired, may here be mentioned. It is composed of white organdi, and has two skirts. The lower one is trimmed with six flounces, hemmed and finished at the edge with a row of Valenciennes. The upper skirt is a tunic trimmed round with a flounce edged with a broad row of Valenciennes. The corsage and sleeves are trimmed with frills, and the ceinture is of white ribbon with long, flowing ends. The collar and under-sleeves are of lace,

imparted great richness. But the exterior of the Invalides was, perhaps, the most striking. The old pensioners lined the broad path from the gate of honour to the facade and grand entrance, while, beyond a sea of battalions, representing every branch of the army extended over the wide space between the hotel and the river. On every side, as far as the eye could reach, encircling crowds hemmed in the view. The grand quadrangle of the Invalides looked stately and solemn, hung round with black and ermine, the lower arches draped in the same sombre hues, and those above crowded with spectators. A

position. In the hour of death it was allowable not to forget that Mgr. the Prince Jerome had once worn a royal crown.' More than 300,000 persons are asserted to have passed through the rooms of the Palais Royal during the three days that the body of the deceased Prince lay there in state."



ECCEASTICAL ARCHITECTURE: INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF FLAIGNY.—(See Page 1.)

THE COURT CIRCULAR.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, SUNDAY.

The Queen and Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Helena and Louise, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household attended Divine Service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Archbishop of York preached the sermon.

MONDAY.

Her Majesty the Queen went in the afternoon to the first prize meeting of the National Rifle Association on Wimbledon-common. The Royal procession quitted Buckingham Palace at five minutes before three o'clock, in seven carriages and four, attended by out-riders in scarlet liveries, and escorted by a detachment of Light Dragoons. The first carriage and four conveyed Her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, and his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The second carriage conveyed their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Helena, the Mistress of the Robes, and the Master of the Horse. The third carriage conveyed their Royal Highnesses Prince Arthur and the Princess Louise, the Countess of Gainsborough, Lady in Waiting, and the Lord Steward. The fourth carriage conveyed his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, the Lady Superintendent and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, and the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Maids of Honour in Waiting. The fifth carriage conveyed the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Lord Chamberlain; Lord de Tabley, Lord in Waiting; and Lord Waterpark, Lord in Waiting to the Prince Consort. The sixth carriage conveyed Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, Governor to the Prince of Wales; Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Equerry in Waiting; Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, Equerry in Waiting to the Prince Consort; and Baron Hochwaechter, in waiting to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. The seventh carriage and four conveyed Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote, Groom in Waiting; Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B., Groom in Waiting to the Prince Consort; Captain Grey, Equerry in Waiting to the Prince of Wales; and Major Elphinstone, in waiting on Prince Arthur.

The Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg wore the riband and badge of the Order of the Garter; and the Earl of St. Germans (Lord Steward) the riband and badge of the Order of the Bath.

The Queen and Prince Consort received addresses from the Council of the Association. Afterwards Her Majesty inaugurated the meeting by firing the first shot, and returned to Buckingham Palace soon after seven o'clock.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg rode on horseback in the forenoon, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Major-General the Hon. C. Grey, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg honoured the performance at the Olympic Theatre in the evening with their presence.

TUESDAY.

Lord John Russell had an audience of Her Majesty the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, took a drive in an open carriage and four in the afternoon.

The Prince Consort went to Wimbledon in the afternoon.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Captain Grey, left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle at twenty minutes before eleven o'clock in the morning. His Royal Highness entertained a party of noblemen and gentlemen to luncheon, and played cricket in the Home-park, and returned to Buckingham Palace in the evening.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, honoured the performance of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, with their presence in the evening.

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR OSBORNE.

WEDNESDAY.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary of Cambridge visited Her Majesty the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

The Princesses Louise and Beatrice took a carriage drive.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort left Buckingham Palace at five minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon, for Osborne, Isle of Wight. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were accompanied by the Princess

Alice, the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princesses Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

The Royal suite consisted of the Countess of Caledon, Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, Major-General the Hon. Charles Grey, Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, the Master of the Household; Captain Grey, Major Elphinstone, and Baron Hochwaechter.

The Queen and Prince were conducted to their carriage by Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Ailesbury, Viscount Castlerosse, Lord De Tabley, Lord Waterpark, Lord Alfred Paget, Lieutenant-Colonel Kingscote, and Colonel Francis Seymour, C.B.

The Royal party proceeded in six of the Queen's carriages, and escorted by a detachment of Light Dragoons, to the private station at Vauxhall of the London and South-Western Railway.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

It is officially announced that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will embark for Canada in the screw line-of-battle-ship *Hero*, 91, Captain George H. Seymour, C.B., and will be accompanied by the *Ariadne*, 26, Captain E. W. Vansittart, and *Flying Fish*, 9, Commander Charles W. Hope. The *Hero* has a complement of 880 seamen and marines, the *Ariadne* 450, and the *Flying Fish* 110. The *Ariadne* will be well worthy of a visit from our transatlantic cousins, as, although only mounting twenty-six guns, these are of the heaviest calibre, and she actually measures nearly 100 tons more than the *Hero*, which mounts ninety-one guns; she has also 1,000 horsepower, whereas the latter ship has only 600. According to present arrangements the *Flying Fish* will start a day or two in advance, so that she may be able to reach the shores of Canada at about the same time with her more powerful consorts.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Count of Flanders, took leave of Her Majesty the Queen on Saturday morning, on his return to Belgium. The Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princesses Helena, Louise, and Beatrice, and attended by the Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, conducted the King to the entrance of the Palace. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg also took leave of the King in the Grand Hall. His Majesty was attended by Colonel Count de Moerkere, Dr. Koepf, Major Bunnell, and also by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, Comptroller of the King's Household in this country. M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Minister, also attended his Majesty.

The King was handed into his carriage by the Master of the Horse to the Queen, and left the Palace at five minutes past ten o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros, accompanied his Majesty to the Bricklayers' Arms station, and took leave of the King.

Lord Cremorne, Lord in Waiting to the Queen, and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge, Equerry in Waiting to the Prince Consort, travelled with his Majesty in a special train of the South-Eastern Railway to Dover.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The Earl and Countess of Eglington have left the Clarendon for Eglington Castle, N.B.

The Earl and Countess Grey have left town for Aix-la-Chapelle.

The Earl of Yarborough has sailed in his yacht from Cowes on a cruise in the Channel. The Countess and Lady Sophia Pelham are expected in town for a few days.

The Count and Countess Alexander Stroganoff and family have left the Clarendon for the Isle of Wight.

Lord John Manners has arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Sotomayor (Grandees of Spain), with their sons, are staying at the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street.

The Earl and Countess of Seafeld have left the St. George's Hotel.

Lady Macdonald has left the St. George's Hotel.

Mr. George Parish and Captain de Prator have arrived at Fenton's Hotel, from Brussels.

Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Mrs. Davis, and Miss King have arrived at Fenton's Hotel, from New York.

The Marquis of Dalhousie and Colonel and Lady Susan Ramsey have returned to the Burlington Hotel, Cork-street, from Brighton.

Lady Malet arrived, on Tuesday, from Frankfort, on a visit to Lord and Lady Brougham, in Grafton-street.

The Hon. J. Perkins, accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Duncan Linton, have arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, from the United States.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge, the Hereditary Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Princess Mary honoured the Duke and Duchess of Wellington with their company at dinner on Monday evening at Apsley House. A select party assembled after dinner.

The Duchess of Montrose gave her first *soirée dansante* on Monday evening at the family mansion in Belgrave-square. The company began to arrive about eleven o'clock. The Sovereign Prince of Lichtenstein honoured the duchess with his company, arriving about eleven o'clock.

Lady Molesworth entertained at dinner on Monday evening, at her residence in Eaton-place, his Excellency Count Bernstorff, his Excellency the Marquis d'Azeglio, his Excellency Count Vitzthum, Lady Emily Foley, the Countess of Glengall and Lady Matilda Butler, the Earl of Longford, the Earl of Wiltton, Viscountess Combermere, Viscount and Viscountess Boyle, Viscount Torrington, Lady Dufferin, Lord Ravensworth, Lord and Lady Forester, Lord Delamere, and the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Coventry.

Lady Louisa Douglas Pennant gave a ball on Tuesday night at Mortimer House, the new family residence in Halkin-street, Belgrave-square. The company began to assemble at half-past ten o'clock. Dancing commenced at eleven to Coote and Tinney's band. His Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe honoured her ladyship with his company. His Serene Highness the Sovereign Prince Lichtenstein was also present.

Lady Elizabeth Spencer Stanhope gave a *déjeuner* on Wednesday, at the Outlands Park Hotel, to a large party of friends.

Count and Lady Cecil De La Feld entertained at dinner, on Wednesday, at their residence in Prince's-terrace, the Countess of Miltown and Lady Barbara Leeson, Sir George and Lady Mary Stuart, Mrs. St. John Midlam, Sir Henry Calder, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott, Sir Henry Barron, Mr. and Miss Sumner, Mr. Wyndham Hoste, and Mr. Carlton.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone had a dinner party on Tuesday, at their residence in Carlton-terrace. The company consisted of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Blantyre, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Sir Thomas and Miss Wyse, Lord S. Kerr, Lord Lyttelton, the Hon. Mrs. Norton, Mrs. H. Midlam, the Hon. C. Howard, M.P., Lady Marian Alford, and Baron L. Rothschild, M.P. Mrs. Gladstone had afterwards an evening party.

Miss Coutts gave a grand concert on Tuesday afternoon, at her mansion in Stratton-street. The company began to arrive at three o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, honoured Miss Coutts with their presence, arriving at four o'clock, attended by Lady Caroline Cust, Lady Geraldine Somerset, and Colonel Home Purves. Her Royal Highness the Duchess d'Aumale was also present, &c., &c.

FASHIONABLE ARRANGEMENTS.

July 9.—The Countess Apponyi's *le d'ansant*.—Signor Marras's eighteenth *après midi musicale*, at his residence, Hyde-park-gate—from three to five o'clock.—Signor Nappi's morning concert, at Willis's Rooms—to commence at three o'clock precisely.—Crystal Palace.—Distribution of prizes won at the Great National Rifle Association competition.

July 10.—Miss Coutts's second afternoon party.—Crystal Palace.—Great national brass bands contest.

July 11.—Lady Louisa Douglas Pennant's second ball.—Crystal Palace.—Great national brass bands contest (continued.)

July 12.—Almack's third ball (second subscription).—Crystal Palace.—Grand exhibition of the National Rose Show Association.

July 13.—Lady Rokby's ball (postponed from the 10th instant).—Crystal Palace.—Monstra opera concert by the whole corps of Her Majesty's Theatre.—Grand evening concert at St. James's Hall, under distinguished patronage, in aid of the funds of the Distressed Needlewomen's Society, Lamb's Conduit-street.

July 17.—The Countess de Persigny's second *soirée dansante*.

July 18.—Crystal Palace.—Grand archery *fête* of the National Archery Association of England.

July 19.—Crystal Palace.—Grand archery *fête* (continued).

July 21.—Crystal Palace.—Grand bazaar, fancy fair, and concert, in aid of the Dramatic College Fund.

July 28.—Crystal Palace.—Mr. Balfie's great concert.

The Portuguese Ministry is dissolved, and the Marquis de Loulé is charged to form a new Cabinet.

NOTES ON ART.

SALE OF THE BELVEDERE PICTURES, &c.

A collection of most interesting and important pictures were, on Saturday last, submitted to public competition, at the rooms of Messrs. Christie and Manson. These valuable works of art formed a portion of the celebrated Belvedere Gallery, the property of Sir Culling Eardley. The highest degree of interest was excited by Murillo's celebrated "Immaculate Conception." It was put up at 5,000 guineas, and advanced by 500 guineas at each bidding, till it reached the great amount of 9,000 guineas, for which sum it was adjudged to Mr. Graves, the print-seller. Waagen, the eminent art critic, says of this picture: "It is one of the most admirable of Murillo's many representations of the same subject. The effect is striking and peculiar,—for this reason,—the Virgin's figure, which is kept in a delicate silvery tone, contrasts beautifully with the warm but very broken tones of the surrounding glory; while the angels, in a clear, subdued, and delicate warm colour, partially resembling peach-blossom, form an agreeable transition between the two. At the same time the execution is very careful. The white robe and intense blue of the mantle are modelled with masterly power." Though the subject of this noble work is identical with that of the celebrated picture in the Louvre (from Marshal Soult's collection), yet it is exceedingly different in treatment. The picture in the Louvre is of much smaller dimensions than that just sold in London.

A large picture by Rubens, representing a group of figures, was put up at 1,000 guineas, and after advancing 500 guineas at each bidding, was finally sold to Mr. Ward for 7,500 guineas. The principal figure in this picture is a lady in a green and white dress, seated in a chair with an infant in her lap. Before her stands a youth in a crimson dress. A fair girl, somewhat younger, and in a black dress, stands next, and in front is a lovely child in a black and white slashed dress. This child is understood to be the portrait of a daughter of Rubens. Horace Walpole, in his "Anecdotes of Painting," offers some remarks in reference to this picture, which are sufficiently curious to be worth quoting. "The late Prince of Wales," says Walpole, "hearing of a capital picture by Rubens in Holland, gave a commission to purchase it, and it was brought to Leicester House. It appeared that a celebrated piece, for which Lord Burlington had bid 500*l.*, at Lord Radnor's sale, and which Mr. Scawen bought at a still greater price, was the same with this picture, but not so large nor containing so many figures. Mr. Scawen had always passed for a mistress and children of the Duke of Buckingham; but on the picture belonging to the Prince of Wales, there was discovered an almost effaced inscription, written by the artist's own hand, in these words: 'La Famille de Balthazar—Chevalier;' and he showed the Prince that the arms on a flower-pot were the same with those on two different prints by Gerbier, and allusive to his name, viz., a chevron between three garbs or sheafs. The little girl leaning on her mother's knee, was originally painted by Rubens on a separate piece, formerly belonging to Richardson, the painter, and since then to General Skelton, and Captain William Hamilton, and now in the collection of Lord Viscount Spencer. It is finer than the large picture. It was again exposed at Mr. Scawen's sale, but bought in, and has since been purchased by Sampson Gideon (of Belvedere)."

The portion of the Belvedere collection disposed of on Saturday, realised the sum of 25,575*l.* Next came a very celebrated pair of portraits by Rembrandt (those of Mr. and Mrs. Ellison). They were the property of the Rev. Samuel Colby deceased, for one of whose ancestors they were painted. Mr. Ellison was minister of the English Church at Amsterdam, during the lifetime of Rembrandt. The picture represents this gentleman in a black dress and cap, with white ruff, over which his beard falls. He is seated in an arm-chair, on the elbow of which his right hand rests; the left hand is raised to his breast. On a table at his side are some open books, and behind are books on shelves shaded by a green curtain. This fine portrait is signed by Rembrandt, with the date of 1634. Mr. Ellison's daughter married Mr. Daniel Dover, of Ludham, Norfolk, into whose hands this portrait and that of Mrs. Ellison passed. From them they descended to his posterity, the Colby family of Yarmouth, the representative of whom was the late Rev. S. Colby, rector of Little Ellingham, Norfolk. The portrait of Mrs. Ellison represents her in a black silk dress and a broad-brimmed hat, with large white ruff. She is seated in an arm chair, on the elbow of which her hand rests. This portrait is also signed and dated 1634. The two portraits were put up together, and were sold for 1,550 guineas.

The sale concluded with two *chefs d'œuvre*, by Boucher, painted for Louis XV. in 1718. These two perfect specimens of decorative art sold for 1,250

Sinfonia in D. The other instrumental pieces were Dussek's pianoforte Concerto in G minor, performed by Miss Arabella Goddard; Beethoven's Sinfonia in C minor; Mr. S. Bennett's Overture to the "Naiades," and Weber's Jubilee Overture. The vocal performances, always of subordinate interest at the Philharmonic Concerts, devolved on this occasion wholly on Miss Louisa Pyne, who imparted charming effect to Spohr's "Tu m'abandonni," and Meyerbeer's "Quand je quittai la Normandie." The Philharmonic Society have announced their intention of giving, in future, eight concerts during the season, instead of six. This determination affords evidence of the increasing taste for good music.

The second season of the "Popular Concerts" closed on Monday last, when St. James's Hall was scarcely sufficiently large to contain the crowded audience which assembled on the occasion. The increasing taste for good music among the great mass of the London public is testified by the fact, that last Monday evening no fewer than 1,600 persons paid one shilling at the doors. The performances consisted of an admirable selection of music of that class which may truly be called classical. The concert commenced with Spohr's Quartet in G, and Mendelssohn's in E flat opened the second part. Mr. Charles Hallé played in his masterly style (on the pianoforte) some of Scarlatti's old harpsichord lessons; and Miss Arabella Goddard gave Handel's *Suites des Pièces* in E major, one of which consists of the well known variations on the "Harmonious Blacksmith." Mozart's Sonata in D major, arranged for two pianofortes, and performed by Miss Goddard and Mr. Charles Hallé, concluded this concert, which afforded the utmost satisfaction to the numerous audience.

WEEKLY MUSICAL SUMMARY.

The French "Orpheon" Society, for the cultivation of choral music, has not been in existence more than fifteen years. It owes its rapid growth and present magnitude to the praiseworthy exertions of M. Delaporte, organist of the Cathedral of Sens. About fifteen years ago, M. Delaporte, then an obscure provincial musician, determined to make energetic efforts to establish in France the system of popular musical instruction introduced into Germany by the celebrated singing master, Wilhelm, whose system has been successfully carried out in our own country by Mr. Hullah. M. Delaporte became an enthusiast not merely for the sake of diffusing the knowledge of music, but because he felt assured it must be attended by results favourable to the attainment of the object he had at heart, and he commenced a course of wandering through France, visiting the smallest towns and villages, and wherever it was possible, organising classes and unions. These were the germs of the vast and widely-extended Orpheon Association, whose members are now spread through all parts of France. At the present time, the number of "Orpheonists," or members of the great "Orpheon Union," exceed forty thousand. Persons of high rank and fortune are connected with the Union in the character of honorary members, and it is stated that during the last two years the "Orpheon" has contributed about 80,000*l.* sterling to the beneficent funds throughout the country. At the Palais de l'Industrie in 1859 there was a grand choral meeting of between six and seven thousand Orpheonists, and the impression created by their performances on that occasion suggested to the managers of the Crystal Palace the Festival which has recently taken place.

It has been resolved to continue the Choral Festivals in Ely Cathedral annually. The receipts of the last gathering amounted to 135*l.*, and left a balance of about 10*l.* above the expenditure incurred.

M. Roqueplan, who has for a long series of years filled the post of director of the Opera Comique in Paris, has retired, and by a ministerial decree M. Alfred Beaumont has been appointed to succeed him. It is now determined that the orchestral performers of the Opera Comique shall wear white cravats, as is customary with those of the Grand Opera. On the 21st ult. the *normal diapason* (the new concert pitch) was adopted in the orchestra of the Grand Opera.

An opera by Mr. F. Clay, an amateur composer, is shortly to be performed at Bridgewater House, for the benefit of a charity. The opera being intended only for private performance, is styled a "Drawing-room" opera.

Madame Faure, formerly Madame Lefebvre, of the Opera Comique, and the wife of the favourite barytone singer, has arrived in London.

The Worcester Musical Festival is to take place in September. The singers already engaged are Mesdames Novello, Rudersdorf, and Sainton Dollé; Messrs. Sims Reeves and Weiss, and Signor Belletti.

Miss Anna Whitty has been performing in *La Cenerentola*, at Leghorn. Italian journals speak highly of her success.

guineas. One, "Le Moulin de Charenton," is a view of the old mill still existing in the Park of Charenton-lez-Aux. In the foreground are figures and a sculptured fountain. The companion picture, "Les Oiseaux," represents a beautiful garden, in which a group of boys and girls are playing with birds, some of which they are setting free from cages.

It is stated that 3,000*l.* more than the sum already subscribed will be required for the completion of the projected monument to Sir William Wallace.

The Emperor Napoleon has ordered a painting for the Museum of Versailles. It is to represent the interview of the Emperor and Empress of the French with the Empress Mother of Russia.

Mr. Mayall, the photographer, was honoured by a sitting of the King of the Belgians, on Saturday last, prior to his Majesty's departure from England. The likeness, which is proved to be most successful, is intended for the Queen's collection. A portrait of the Count de Flandres was also taken by Mr. Mayall.

We mentioned in our last that the 28th of June was the day fixed for the inauguration of the monument to the memory of James Hogg, the celebrated Scottish poet, popularly known as the "Ettrick Shepherd." Accordingly, on Thursday last, the ceremony took place in the presence of a vast assemblage of spectators, among whom were three daughters of the poet. The monument is placed on the head of St. Mary's Lake, at the head of the Vale of Yarrow, one of the most picturesque spots on the Scottish Border. Hogg was born in 1772 and died in 1835. He is best known for a beautiful poem "The Queen's Wake," and his ballads, many of which are generally popular in his native land. The early and principal scene of Hogg's muse, was the hill country of Selkirkshire, known by its traditional name of "the forest," and his writings have given a poetical popularity to the Lake of St. Mary's, the Loch of the Lowes, and the twin streams of Ettrick and Yarrow.

THE OPERA.

On Tuesday evening, Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Alice, with a numerous suite, visited the Italian Opera, Covent Garden, to witness the performance of Gluck's *Orfeo e Euridyce*, which was performed by express desire of the Queen. The performance appeared to afford the highest gratification to the Royal party. Mlle. Cissling's singing and acting, in the character of Orfeo, elicited warm approbation.

An Italian version of Weber's *Obéron* was produced at Her Majesty's Theatre on Tuesday evening. Our musical readers are all doubtless acquainted with this charming opera in the form in which it was originally produced by the composer for the English stage. We shall, therefore, at present merely confine our remarks to its adaptation for Her Majesty's Theatre. In preparing it for performance, Mr. Planché, the author of the *libretto*, and Mr. Benedict, who was Weber's favourite pupil, have been employed. Some of the original dialogue has been cancelled, a portion of the incidents altered, and the whole of the dialogue (originally English prose) is converted into Italian verse. Mr. Benedict has interpolated several pieces from the music of *Euryanthe*, among others the brilliant air and chorus, "Alziam gli evveri," which is substituted for the original finale of the opera. However questionable such alterations may be, the performance of the opera at Her Majesty's Theatre is entitled to the highest commendation. Mlle. Titiens takes the principal character (Reiza), which on the first production of the opera was allotted to Miss Paton. Mongini is the Sir Huon, originally represented by Braham, and Albion takes Madame Vestris's character, Fatima. As regards scenery, dresses, &c., the opera is produced in magnificent style, and with a strict regard to historical and local correctness. The chorus and orchestra were excellent.

CONCERTS.

The farewell performance of the Orpheonists attracted about 12,000 persons to the Crystal Palace on Saturday last. The programme did not materially differ from those of the previous performances. The pieces which excited the most enthusiastic applause were "les Enfants de Paris," "la Retraite," Kücken's "Chant du Bivouac," and Adolph Adam's chorus, "France, France!" All these are compositions of the class in which the singers are most at home. The vocal pieces were varied at intervals by the performances of the Guides, who played Meyerbeer's "Fackel Marsch" (Torch March), composed for the marriage of the Princess Royal, the overture to Zampa, and other favourite pieces. The concert was the occasion of enthusiastic demonstrations of cordial feeling between the Orpheonists and the audience.

The forty-eighth season of the Philharmonic Society closed, on Monday evening last, with most brilliant concert. The opening performance was Mozart's

MISCELLANEA.

Mr. Bingham, the magistrate at the Marlborough Police-court, has retired, after twenty years' service.

The responsible editor of the *Cattolico*, an ultra-clerical paper of Genoa, has been condemned to five days' imprisonment and 1,500*l.* fine, for an article against the Government.

The Queen of Spain is now positively stated to be in an interesting situation, and we may expect to see official notification in the *Gazette* of the great blessing which she is about to confer upon her subjects.

In the year ending the 31st of March last the duty collected from railways amounted to 359,212*l.*, the duty on stage carriages to 127,670*l.*, and on hackney carriages to 26,208*l.*

M. Renan, member of the French Institute, has been charged by the Emperor with the mission of endeavouring to discover the sites of Tyre and Sidon. He had an audience some time back of his Majesty, and is to leave with his family in October.

Count Dann, one of the very few Hungarians who have ranged themselves on the side of absolutism, has just shot himself at Viterbe. He was there organising a regiment of cavalry out of Austrian soldiers who had been discharged or sent there.

It appears that Russia and England have acceded to a Congress upon the question of Savoy. Prussia is still considering the question, and Austria will abide the decision of the other Powers, quite ready to assist if wanted.

Advices from Beyrout, to the 21st ult., state that the Druses, reinforced by hordes of plundering Kurds and Bedouins, had attacked the town of Zahleh, the last refuge of the Christians. The town was entirely burnt down, and 1,000 Christians were murdered.

A letter in the *Opinion Nationale* says that a Sergeant Valentino, sent from Naples to assassinate Garibaldi, was fortunately recognised at Palermo, and that he escaped from vengeance by jumping into the sea and swimming to the Neapolitan frigate *Parthenope*.

There have been heavy floods in some parts of New South Wales, the damage by which has been roughly estimated at 200,000*l.*, and more than a fourth of it has occurred in the Shoalhaven district, where fifty-four houses and seventy-nine acres have been destroyed.

The eighty-fourth anniversary of American independence was celebrated by the American Association of London by a dinner at the London Tavern, on Wednesday evening. About a hundred gentlemen sat down to a sumptuous repast under the presidency of General Campbell.

At a recent sale at the "Hotel des Ventes," in Paris, three vases of old Sevres China, enamelled in *bleu du aoi*, and adorned with paintings of bacchanals by Boucher, were put up at 25,000*l.* (2,000*l.*), and after a sharp competition, were knocked down for the sum of 63,000*l.* (2,520*l.*). The Marquis of Hertford was the purchaser.

The death of Sir George Bowyer at Dresden is announced in the *Times* of Monday morning. The deceased baronet formerly represented the boroughs of Malmesbury and Abingdon, and was a friend and supporter of Pitt and Canning. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, the member for Dundalk, now Sir George Bowyer, of Radley Park, Berks.

On Monday forenoon, as one of the South-Western Railway omnibuses was leaving Waterloo-road Station loaded with passengers one of the hind wheels came off, and precipitated all the passengers (twelve in number) into the road. Carts and coaches were passing at the time, but fortunately, although the outside passengers were thrown in the road, only two or three were seriously injured.

On Wednesday afternoon, a man named George Edwards, in the employ of Messrs. C. Child, coal merchants, of East Greenwich, was assisting to unload a cargo of coals from a ship to the wharf, when a plank slipped, and the unfortunate man fell into the river—having a sack of coals on his back. The tide being high, every effort to save the deceased was unavailing.

Advices from America, received on Wednesday by the Canadian mail steamer, North Briton, state that the United States steamer, Walker, was run into off the New Jersey coast, and sunk in thirty minutes. The captain, officers, and forty men were saved in boats, but about twenty others were missing. Edwin Robinson, president of the Washington and Richmond Railroad, had confessed himself defaulter to a considerable amount.

The commanding officers of the several metropolitan rifle corps that will take part in the forthcoming sham fight on the 14th instant are indefatigable in their efforts to bring their respective battalions into an efficient state with respect to the evolutions required by light infantry and rifle corps, in order to attain which the several corps have skirmishing drill

every evening, in addition to rifle and target practice on alternate days at the butt on Sheen-common, near Richmond.

On Wednesday the Royal Botanical Society held one of their ordinary flower shows on the grounds in the Regent's-park. There was a very large number of visitors. The flowers exhibited consisted principally of pelargoniums, calceolarias, pinks, pansies, fuchsias, and a fine display of cut roses. The pelargoniums were in great abundance, full of flower, and of the most delicate tint. The display of fruit was much finer than might be expected, considering the weather we have had for the last month.

The *New Gazette of Prussia* says that the statement made as to a projected marriage between the Hereditary Prince Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt and the Princess Alice of England is well founded, and that the recent visit of the two Hessian princes to London was relative to the proposed union. Prince Louis of Hesse, who was born in 1837, is captain of the 1st Regiment of Prussian Foot Guards, is the eldest son of Prince Charles of Hesse, and nephew of the Grand-Duke, but is her presumptive to the throne, owing to the latter having no children.

There is perhaps no institution in the kingdom better entitled to aid and support than the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic. The afflictions for the relief of which it has been established render the condition of the sufferer deplorable and pitiful in the extreme as an object of compassion, not only to his own kindred, if he have any, but to the casual observer. Prostrate and helpless, he can neither defend nor provide for himself whatever calamity overtakes him. We understand that the cases that are now under treatment amount to 440.

The county coroner held an inquiry on Wednesday into the death of Mrs. Patterson, the wife of a chemist and druggist, residing at Limekiln-lane, near Birkenhead, who died very suddenly on Friday last, and whose death is suspected to have been caused by violence. According to this medical evidence adduced, there were several contusions about the head, and corresponding clots of blood near the brain, which led the examining surgeons to believe that death had been caused by unfair treatment. The inquiry has been adjourned until Tuesday next. Patterson is in custody.

On Saturday last a deputation from the Friends of Peace met the French Orpheonists by appointment at the Crystal Palace to present an address. The following gentlemen, among others, were present: Mr. Robert Forster, Mr. Joseph Cooper, Mr. Stafford Allen, Mr. William Ball, and the Rev. Henry Richard. It was the wish of M. Delaporte and the other leaders of the Orpheonists that the address should be presented in public to the whole body. But as that was found impracticable, from the largeness of the number, it was arranged that it should be done in the board-room of the Crystal Palace to the members of the committee, and as many others as could find admission. The deputation was introduced by the Rev. Henry Richard, Secretary of the Peace Society. The address having been read, M. Delaporte, on behalf of the Orpheonists, replied in suitable terms.

WASHINGTON FRIENDS' ENTERTAINMENT IN ST. JAMES'S HALL.—We have great pleasure in adding our testimony to that of so many of our contemporaries, respecting the merits of this exhibition. The views are exceedingly fine, and the general effect is good and striking. The Victoria-bridge especially attracts great attention. This stupendous erection is represented on a large scale, and the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, and his intention to inaugurate the bridge in his Royal mother's name, give additional interest to the view and the details. The music and the various songs are also exceedingly well given.

CARD-TABLE SIGNALS.—Theodore Hook's Code of Card-table Signals, in his clever novel of "Gilbert Gurney," might be very effectually reduced to practice. "Never," says he, "let man and wife play together at whist. There are always family telegraphs; and, if they fancy their looks are watched, they can always communicate by words. I found out that I could never win of Smismag and his wife. I mentioned this one day, and was answered, 'No, you never can win of them.' 'Why?' said I. 'Because,' said my friend, 'they have established a code.' 'Dear me,' said I, 'signals by looks?' 'No,' said he, 'by words. If they. Smismag is to lead, Smismag says, 'Dear, begin;' Dear begins with D, so does diamond; and out comes one from the lady. If he has to lead, and she says 'S, my love,' she wants a spade. Smismag and spade begin with the same letter, and sure enough down comes a spade. 'Harriet, my dear, how long you are sorting your cards!' Mrs. Smismag stamps down a heart; and a gentle 'Come, my love,' on either side, produces a club."

THE WORK-TABLE.

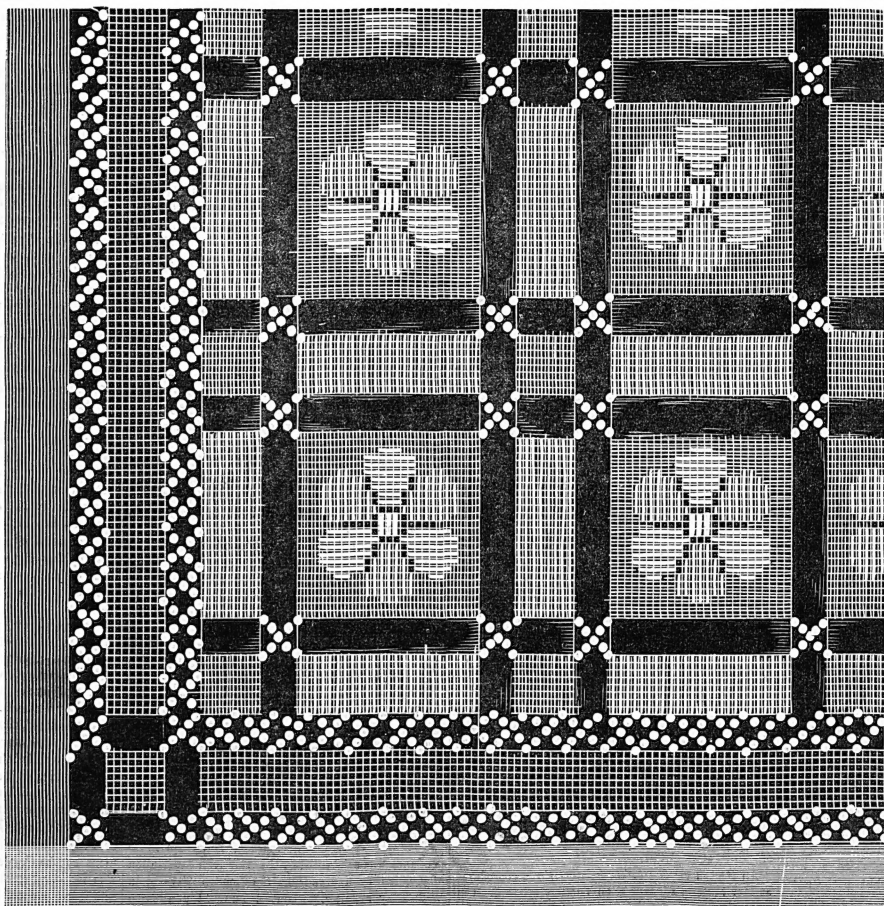
CONDUCTED BY MADemoiselle ROCHÉ.

EMBROIDERY AND BRAIDING FOR CHILD'S FROCK.

A VERY pretty combination of work consisting of braiding and embroidery, and which produces very rich and handsome effects for ornamenting children's frocks, cloaks, tunics, &c. &c., is just now in high favour. We have given a design among our illustrations which is intended for the front of a little boy's frock; the style of this pattern being of a bold character, it is more suitable for this purpose than one of a more delicate description. It is composed of alternate diamonds of braiding and guipure embroidery, which contrasts with each other to great advantage, each diamond having a little edge of cut-out scallops in buttonhole-stitch. The muslin on which this work is executed must be a cambric, and the braid used a fine white Russian. The muslin must first be folded into diamonds sufficiently large to contain each pattern, and also the little scalloped edge, and the divisions traced across with lines of thread, so as to keep them true and equal in size. In the embroidered diamonds the centre star has an outline of well-raised button-stitch, with a sprig in each of the four points filled in with guipure threads. The little edge is a double row of scallops worked in simple buttonhole-stitch, but cut out between each. This gives a pretty lightness to the general appearance of the work. We have given in the design the top and the bottom of the pattern, but the depth must be increased by inserting additional diamonds according to the size of the frock which may be required. The union of these two different sorts of work possesses the recommendation of a considerable saving of labour, producing at the same time a very striking effect, which is both new and handsome.

THE SEA-SIDE SACHET.

Extremely pretty effects are often produced at the Work-Table by the use of very simple means; and we may cite as an instance the article given among our illustrations entitled the sea-side satchet. The ground work of this is canvas embellished by cross lines of ribbon velvet, which are fastened down by short strings of gold beads, the intervals between each being filled up some with Berlin wool and some with beads. The canvas and the beads must be selected so that the last shall fit exactly to the fabric of the first, as when these vary the regularity of the work must be necessarily destroyed. The ribbon velvet must also be purchased of a width which may accurately cover the intervening threads. The lines which appear in the black velvet must be carefully marked in commencing the work, and left untouched until it is ready for the insertion, as these are put in at the end and not at the beginning. These lines having been duly arranged and washed, the intervening portions are to be covered, some with the beads and some with the Berlin wool. The larger squares which have a flower in the centre of each, have the flower worked with an outline of steel beads, filled in with clear white, the ground being of brilliant red. The

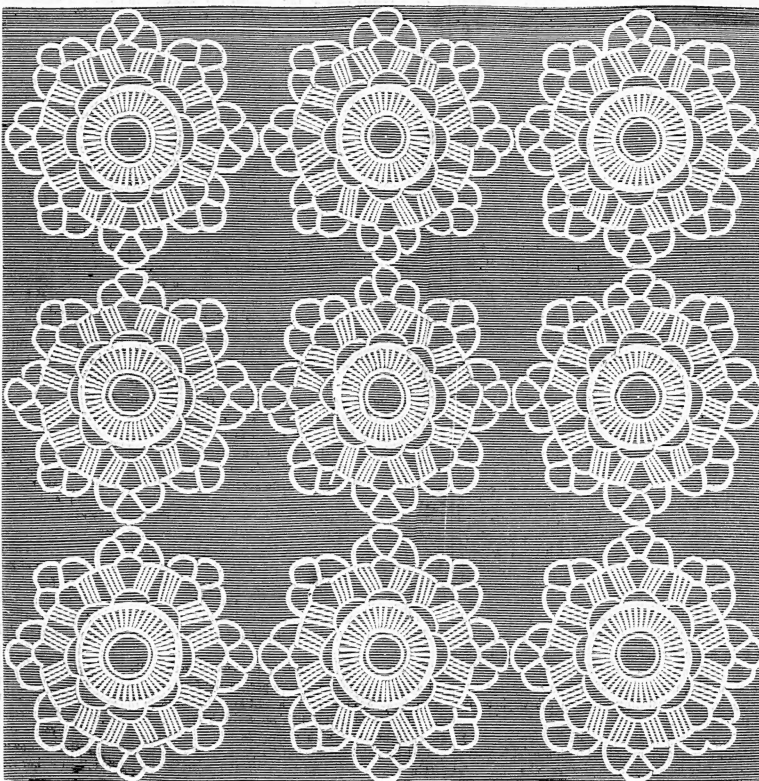


SEA-SIDE SACHET.

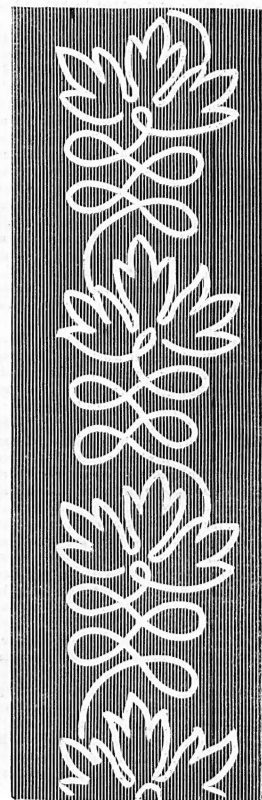
small corner squares formed by the crossings of the velvet are filled in with chalk white. The long squares which intervene between these are in Berlin wool of French blue. The outer line which forms the border is in Berlin wool of a deep shade of the red. The small square at the corners is in the chalk white. All these parts having been worked in, the velvet must be fastened down at each end, and the crossings confined down with short strings of gold beads from corner to corner. The border lines of velvet are next to be put in, being also fastened down with crossings of gold beads. This work is very simple, but it is also very effective, and produces an extremely tasteful sea-side satchet.

CROCHET ANTIMACASSAR.

Crochet articles, which are executed in small separate portions, form a very agreeable and convenient branch of fancy work, suitable to be taken up at any odd moments which might otherwise be entirely unemployed. When completed they are extremely pretty, and have the advantage of great durability. In Paris this work for antimacassars continues in great favour, and the latest novelty consists of small stars about the size of a shilling joined together, which we have lately given, but as many ladies prefer a little more effective style, we have inserted among our illustrations a star rather large in dimensions, and one which has a very pretty effect when completed. The following are the instructions for forming each star. Make a ring of twelve chained stitches, on which work a row of single crochet, close and tight. On this work another row of double crochet of forty stitches. This completes the solid centre. Chain seven, loop in, leaving



CROCHET ANTIMACASSAR.



BRAIDING PATTERN FOR CHILD'S DRESS.

four between, make eight of these seven chain. On each of these work four double, three chain, four double. The last row, work three chain, one double, three chain, one double, three chain, loop in—these are all worked on to the three chain of last row, and form eight open escallops. When a sufficient number of stars are joined together, a row of loops formed of nine chain should be worked all round, in which the fringe should be tied, which com-

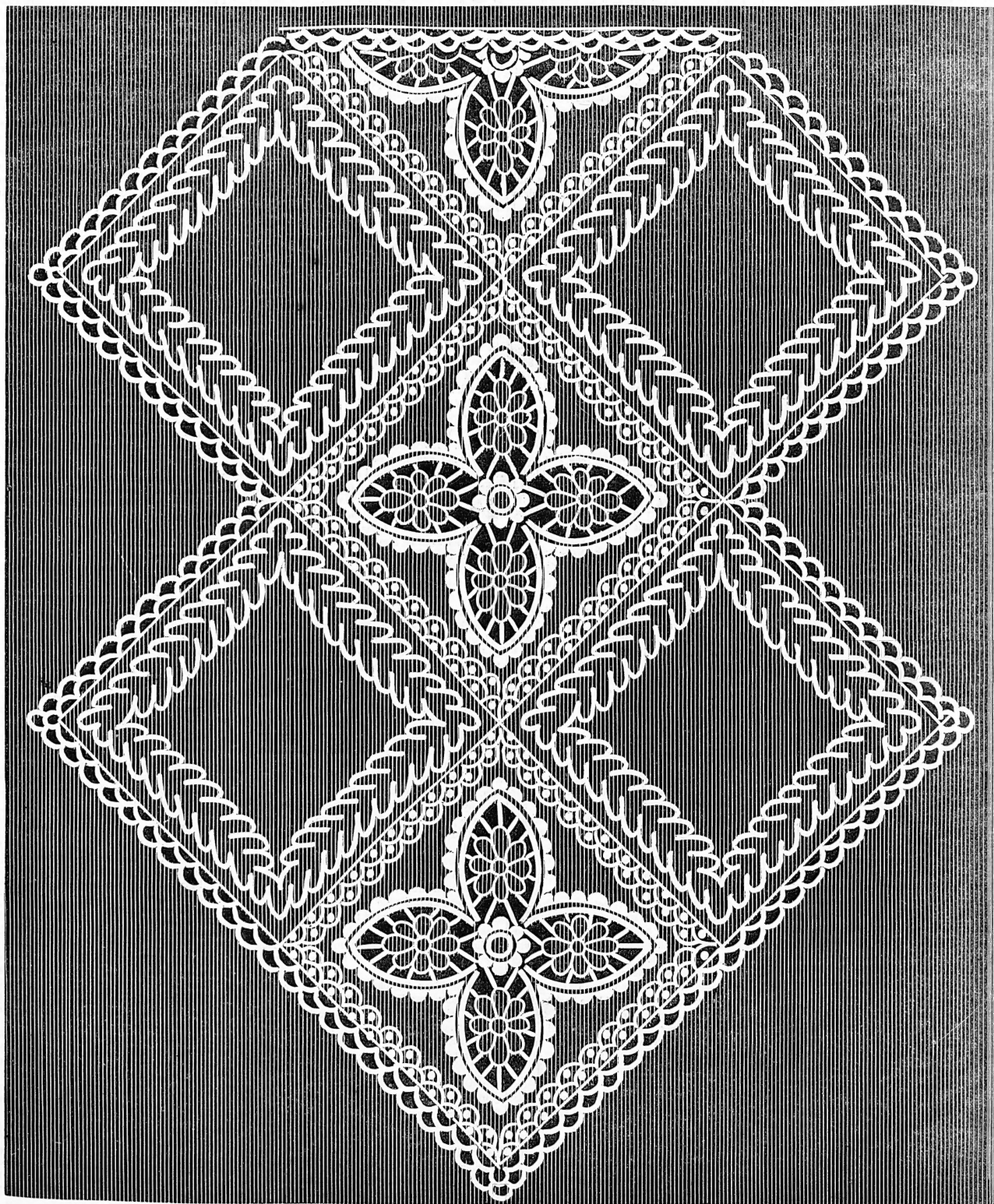
pletes this antimacassar. When executed in fine cotton a very pretty lacy effect will be produced by very simple means, and an ornamental article as well as one of utility.

BRAIDING PATTERN FOR CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

The fashion of braiding almost every article of dress, so prevalent in Paris this season, has induced us to

give various designs at intervals, of more or less elaborateness, and in pursuance of the wish to supply the subscribers of this Journal with a choice of patterns suitable for every article, we have this week inserted one of a very simple character, arranged for a child's dress, and to be worked with the best effect in the following way. Piqués are now being manufactured, not only of various colours, but with small bright showy sprigs of flowers scattered over them,

and many of these are made up with stripes of white upon a colour, or of a colour upon white, round the skirt, and as trimmings of the body. On these the pattern we have now introduced is to be worked. Being on so narrow a piece of the piqué renders this very easy; and as the outline is only slight, it can be transferred with little trouble by any lady, by merely tracing it over with the point of a stiletto, having laid a sheet of tracing-paper between it and the material.



EMBROIDERY AND BRAIDING FOR CHILD'S FROCK.

Clara Talbot.

BY AMY OSBORNE, AUTHOR OF "THE COUSINS,"
"MOORFIELDS HALL," ETC.

CHAPTER XVI.

Louis St. Barbe was a gay, merry young sailor. He had just returned from a long voyage, and was ready to fall in love with the first pretty girl he saw. Clara's freshness and smiles had caught him at once, and it was at his urgent request that the invitation to her and to Flora had been given. His handsome face had failed to make the impression on Clara that he desired; her affections were not likely to be taken captive by one whose outward graces were pretty nearly his only recommendations. She felt that something more than these were necessary to ensure happiness. As she had no idea of the feelings she had inspired, the gentleness of her manner rather encouraged than crushed his hopes.

"I want the carriage this morning, mamma," said Flora, "I am going to make a few purchases."

"Very well, my love, but as I want to do the same thing, we will go together."

"No, thank you, I hate to have any one to guide my taste; I prefer being alone when I am shopping."

"You are a perverse girl, Flora. Go at once, then, and Clara and I will take our drive when you return."

Flora was not long absent, and then Lady Seaforth and Clara drove to St. James's Park. On their way they met Louis St. Barbe on horseback, and he rode by the side of the carriage. On some allusion being made to his departure on the following day, he reddened as he replied—

"Oh, I shall not be of the party; my mother and sisters are going, but I shall remain with my father, whose Parliamentary duties will detain him in town."

"You have quickly changed your mind," remarked Lady Seaforth, "for you said that you were going when you were with us this morning."

"Did I? It must have been a *lapis lingue*, then, for my going so depended on circumstances, that I did not intend to say a word about it."

Louis would not take the many hints that her ladyship threw out that his company was not wanted. At last she alighted at Howel and James's, he prepared to do the same, when she impatiently called to him.

"Louis," she said, "I hate to have a man by my side when purchasing ribands, so keep your seat, and return to the park."

"Oh, nonsense; I have lots of things to get here for my sisters, I'm only looking out for a boy to hold my horse, and I will follow you in a moment. Here, young fellow, lay hold of the bridle."

"I assure you I am serious, Louis," she replied gravely, "and we will dispense with your company at present."

He saw that she was really in earnest, so, remounting, he was riding off in no very good humour, when Clara, who was surprised at her aunt's rudeness, and pained at the sight of the clouded brow of the usually merry sailor, bestowed on him one of her sweetest smiles. She followed her aunt into the shop, having had the satisfaction of changing the expression of Louis's face in a most wonderful manner.

"Clara," began Lady Seaforth, when they were again seated in the carriage, you must allow me to offer you a piece of advice. Do not permit our friend Louis to imagine that he will be accepted should he be silly enough to propose to you. The thing is quite preposterous. He is a poor honourable's youngest son; he is a dear good fellow, but he must not think of marrying until he is an admiral (and he is now only a second lieutenant); and not then unless he has made his fortune; at any rate he is no match for you, so do not let him mistake your naturally kind manner for affection, that's all. I like the boy, and do not wish that he should lose his amusing spirits. I have no faith in broken hearts, but a disappointment in love is not an agreeable thing."

Clara was frightened—she had never contemplated being the cause of unhappiness to any one, and she was ready to cry. She assured her aunt that she was quite mistaken, but that if her friend liked her it was only a momentary fancy; she was quite certain that he was too light-hearted to form a serious attachment. As for herself, her heart was her own, and likely to remain so;

she had not thought of bestowing it on any one; she would not make poor Louis unhappy for the world, indeed she would not.

"Well, well, my love," replied her companion, "you may be quite right, and I hope you are; but remember that if Louis comes this evening (and I dare say he will) you give him no encouragement, he is quick-sighted enough sometimes, and he will understand you."

Poor Clara felt the hardship of being obliged to discourage the attentions of one who had never named love to her, and whose presence she always hailed. She liked his open ingenuous face; and the playful badinage which he carried on with Flora was a great source of amusement, and enlivened her otherwise dull visit. She never gave a thought to any preference he might entertain for any one of the party, and the suspicion that her aunt had communicated of his attachment to herself, was a perfectly new phase in her young life, causing more regret than pleasure. In the evening Louis made his appearance, but he was not in his usual spirits, and even Flora's flow of nonsense failed to draw them forth.

"I wish that the Parisian milliners would invent a more becoming style of bonnet," said Flora, as she turned round on the tip of her finger one that had just arrived from Madame Le Kollet, "really these poking corners are hideous, and conceal a good profile, if one has one; the ringlets, too, get crushed and spoilt. By-the-bye, Clara, I am rather surprised to find that you should patronise anything respectable in that line; the bonnet you wore this morning was in a first-rate style of elegance, and it gave me no small satisfaction to find that saints can sometimes dress like sinners—pray where did you get that article?"

"My sister purchased it for me," replied Clara. "I believe that I have no good taste in dress, for Nina says that I look a perfect fright in articles of my own selection, so she has taken the trouble off my hands, for which I am much obliged; I have only made one proviso, that I am to be *passably* not *fashionably* dressed; I have a great objection to extremes in anything."

"Dear me; I thought that you were quite an enthusiast in some things!"

"Will you have a game of chess with me, Miss Talbot?" said Louis. "Pray do," he continued, as he saw her hesitate, and look towards her aunt, "only one game, you will soon beat me, I know. I will place the board on this little table, and then we shall be out of the way."

Clara was still undecided, he saw how matters stood, and was determined to have his way.

"Of course you can do as you like where you are a guest,"—he placed a chair for her, and one for himself,—"*come, pray oblige me.*"

"I shall only allow you to have one game to-night," said Lady Seaforth, "for I must have some music, and it is getting late."

They sat down, but scarcely had Clara advanced a pawn, before her aunt drew her chair to the table, and appeared to be deeply interested in the game; it lasted but a short time, for Louis rapidly lost his temper, which was proved by the irritated glances he showered on his hostess, and by the heedless manner in which he placed his pieces in jeopardy. At last he was check-mated, but Clara laughingly declared that it was no effort of skill on her part that had gained her the victory, and that she should be sorry to see her own dearly-beloved Queen protected by such badly-generaled troops; she supposed that he knew more about steering a ship skilfully into battle, than storming castles or breaking a lance with knights. Louis looked disconcerted, and rising from his chair, said he could never play well when watched by anyone who thoroughly understood the game, and could see how foolishly he played, "*'twas a monstrous bore.*"

"Give me a song, Clara, and throw oil on the ruffled waters," said her ladyship, and Clara's soft and sweet voice soon had the desired effect, for Louis' usual good-tempered smile returned, as he stood by her side, and turned over the music. Now and then a scarcely audible sigh reached the singer's ear, but, otherwise, he appeared to be remarkably happy. The vigilance of Lady Seaforth was for a minute interrupted by the entrance of a servant with a note, and Louis seized the opportunity to say—

"You leave this house to-morrow, Miss Talbot, may I have the happiness of calling on you at your sister's?"

Clara quickly answered, "I would rather not; you may be there by invitation on the 29th."

Finding that there was no chance of any further communication with his lady-love, Louis took his leave, and Clara, having received from her aunt a pat on the cheek, with an assurance that she was a good little thing, and had behaved very well, retired to her room.

She there found her young dressmaker, waiting to see her, before she went home. She had a flat parcel in her hand; it was wrapped in white paper, and tied with white satin ribbon.

"If you please, ma'am," she said, "do you require my assistance before I return home? I have to go into Bernard-street, to Signor Romiro with this drawing, so if you can spare me I shall feel very thankful."

"Oh dear yes," replied Clara, "I am very sorry that you should have remained here so late: pray go at once; good night. I shall see you to-morrow before I leave, and while I remain in town, I shall be glad to employ you. Pray make haste."

The next morning Clara returned to her sister. Great was Bertram's joy, and Nina warmly embraced her; but there was a cloud on her countenance that Clara was sorry to see, as she feared that all was not going on as when she had left her. The time for her departure for Scotland was not fixed, and Nina said she did not care whether she went, or where she remained—all places were alike indifferent to her; life was a burden that she would gladly lay down; and she wished that she had never consented to give the entertainment that was to take place on the 29th: it was all her aunt's doing—she was never satisfied unless surrounded by those as superficial as herself!

Lord Montrose did not dine at home. Nina retired early, and Clara was reading by her bedroom fire, when she heard a loud ring at the hall door, and, a few minutes after, a great shuffling on the stairs, and nurse's voice in low tones of remonstrance. She opened her door, fearing that some one was ill. Looking over the balusters, she saw nurse with her arm round her master, endeavouring by force and entreaty to lead him towards his room. Laughing idiotically, he allowed her to assist him, occasionally pausing to pat her cheek, whose hue, he declared, vied with the lily and the rose. There was a stern sorrow in every line of the faithful woman's face, as she bore with his folly, that would have been a sufficient rebuke had her master been capable of observation; but sight and sense were obscured by drink; habit alone made him submit to her guidance, as he had done in childhood; and at last they reached his bedroom, which they entered together, and the door was softly closed. Clara remained immovable; shocked, disgusted, and disappointed. She scarcely breathed. The sight of nurse re-appearing with a lighted candle in her hand (which she had taken the precaution to remove from her master's room), made her cautiously retreat, and the faithful servant, with a heavy sigh, passed into the nursery.

Many were the tears Clara shed, and fervent were the prayers that she offered up that night, for the sinner that lay besotted and senseless on his bed. Her heart was sick, and her spirit faint, before she commenced her supplications, but the soothing effect enabled her to arise from her knees comforted and hopeful.

The next morning no allusion was made by either Nina or her husband to the events of the preceding night, but when little Bertram was reading to Clara, he suddenly stopped, and, looking at her with an earnest and grave face he said—

"Auntie, dear, I awoke last night after I had been a long time in bed, and nurse was sitting by my crib doing so," (and he rocked himself slowly) "and she was crying, oh, so much. Do you think, Auntie, that it was because I love you more than her? for if you are sure it was that made her so unhappy, I will try to love her better, indeed I will," and he shook his head as if it required an effort, but that he would make it if it were right.

"We have all our sorrows, darling," replied Clara, "and poor nurse must have her share, but I am quite certain that she will be glad to have as much of your love as you can spare from papa, mamma, and me; and increase her trouble as little as you can by being an obedient little boy."

"People all like to live as long as they can,

don't they, aunt Clara? and yet it is a wicked world, and so many good people are always crying. Mamma cries in her own room, for I have seen her often with her eyes very red, and I know she is unhappy. Why do they wish to live? I would rather die, and be an angel. I should like to go to that happy land that you sing about, but must I be an angel first, eh! auntie? Tell me, did you ever see an angel, and what are they like, eh?"

"I never saw one, darling, but the Bible tells us that they are ever watching over the pure and holy."

A robin flew against the window, and attracted his attention; in a moment he was all life and animation. "Oh, auntie dear, open the window and let the dear little bird in, 'tis a sweet little robin, and I dare say it is cold and hungry, I will feed and warm it; open the window, auntie!"

Great was his delight when the bird fearlessly hopped on the table where he had spread some crumbs. With all a child's spirits and glee, he jumped about the room, and bounded over the stools, until sobered by the fear of frightening the robin, who having appeased its hunger, began to be alarmed at its benefactor's gambols.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

GOETHE.

How shall we know thee, in whose mind,
In grand and awful power,
Nature's great mysteries lay enshrined
With art's majestic dower,
As in the thought of God, when first
The folded bud of chaos burst
Into the great World-flower?

How shall we know thee, mighty brain,
Unbalanced by a heart?
How shall we make the picture plain
That lacks the noblest part?
(We who but shiver in the ray
That bringeth not the warmth of day),
How see thee as thou art?

Faint echoes of a voice sublime
O'erstep us from the dead,
Rolled downward from the steps of Time,
Slowly interpreted;
They call to us across the sea,
Like some half-uttered mystery
That dies away unsaid.

Faint glimpses shine across the gloom
That wraps the awful past,
A mighty shadow from the tomb
Uprises grand and vast;
And from its towering massiveness,
Upon our race's littleness,
A heavy shade is cast.

A shadow falls upon our faith,
And weighs its instincts down.
And stretching past the gate of death
Would overwrap life's crown;
Not that—not that—we give up much
Before the desolating touch,
But *this* is still our own.

Yea, and such souls as these shine out
Clad with Eternity,
Their very being crushes doubt,
For these could never die;
As fastnesses of Faith they stand,
Scattered throughout Thought's misty land
To give their creed the lie.

And as we wander round and round
The Rhineland's giant son,
Until our wondering gaze has found
Not "many sides" but one,
Our souls bear witness that he is,
Until their voices silence his,
And all he lost is won.

ARIEL THORN.

A countryman was shown Gainsborough's celebrated picture of "The Pigs." "To be sure," said he, "they be deadly like pigs; but there is one fault; nobody ever saw three pigs feeding together, but what one on 'em had a foot in the trough."

PROVERBS WORTH PARSERVING.—Hasty people drink the wine of life scalding hot. Death's the only master who takes his servants without a character. A sour-faced wife fills the tavern. Content's the mother of good digestion. When pride and poverty marry together, their children are want and crime. Where hard work kills ten, idleness kills a hundred men. Folly and pride walk side by side. He that borrows, binds himself with a neighbour's rope. He that's too good for good advice, is too good for his neighbour's company. Friends and photographs never flatter. Wisdom's always at home to those who call. The firmest friends ask the fewest favours.

THE BELL.

THE Bell has been a favourite subject with poets of every land; we all know something of Schiller's "Song of the Bell," and many thousands of readers have admired Longfellow's translation of a Swiss poem on the same subject:—

Bell, thou soudest merrily
When the bridal party
To church doth hie;
Bell, thou soudest solemnly,
When, on Sabbath morning,
Fields deserted lie!



CAUTION.

Bell, thou sourdest merrily;
Teldest thou at evening
Bed-time draweth nigh:
Bell, thou soudest mournfully;
Teldest thou the bitter
Parting hath gone by.
Say, how canst thou mourn?
How canst thou rejoice?
Art but metal dull?
And yet all our sorrowings,
And all our rejoicings,
Thou dost feel them all.
God has wonders many
Which we cannot fathom
Placed within thy form!
When the heart is sinking
Thou alone canst raise it,
Trembling in the storm!

The last three lines are obscure, meaning perhaps that the storm-pressed traveller rejoices to hear the sound of bells, as indicating his approach to human habitation; or referring possibly to the custom which prevails in some continental countries of ringing the thunder bells when a heavy storm sets in, to express their attitude of appeal to Heaven, and to deprecate the injury that threatens their lives and possessions.

Certainly the Bell is closely associated with almost all the events that vary the tenor of our lives; a crowd of doubts start up in our hearts as we listen to an appeal to the door-bell, sometimes, too, a crowd of

military station, to whom the sound of the bell was always, "The destruction of the arsenal by fire." Did a tradesman present himself at the door with needful supplies, did the tailor arrive with a new suit, or a friend lay his hand upon the bell-pull, it was all the same to this one-ideaed governor, he never failed to start up, exclaiming, "I knew it, here's the key," or something to that effect, the key being of course to open the door of the engine-room.

We are rather sorry to find that House-Bells are falling into some disuse, knockers being now so very generally substituted for them; these last are to our ears startling and disagreeable; also, although an experienced listener can detect a very great deal of difference in various knocks, it is not really possible to execute as many variations upon a knocker as upon a bell; if metal be dull, wood is very considerably duller.

Bells are closely associated with the great joys and sorrows of our lives. Without their aid we should not get through a christening, a marriage, or a burial. A great deal has been said about the "Sabbath Bell," a good many platitudes that might as well have been left unsaid, yet, after all, we have all felt at times the soothing influence of their monotonous music, and have owned while we listened to it,

That when the solemn and deep Church Bell
Invites the soul to pray,
The midnight phantoms feel the spell,
The shadows flee away.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

A *conversazione* of the Society for Promoting the Employment of Women, in connexion with the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, was held, a few days since, under the presidency of Lord SHAFTESBURY, who explained and enforced the principles of the society, congratulated the members on the success which had attended their efforts during the first year, and enforced the necessity of still further extending their operations.

Mr. COOKSON urged law engrossing as a suitable occupation for



"HARK!"

women, described the office established by the society, and gave an interesting account of the work done there.

Mr. HASTINGS spoke of printing as peculiarly well adapted for women, and read a paper contributed by Miss Emily Faithfull, on the introduction of women into the printing trade. We quote from Miss Faithfull's paper: "The setting of the type called composing, women can do with the same facility as men, and it is probable when they have had the same amount of practice their superior delicacy of touch will enable them to compete successfully with the best men compositors. The difficulties supposed to be insurmountable were the long hours of standing at case to compose, the tedious bending over the stone to correct, and the heavy weights which have to be constantly lifted—namely, the iron chases in which the forms are imposed, and the carrying of the cases of weighty type from the rack to the frame. 'These impossibilities,' said a printer, writing on the subject, 'will for ever prevent the general introduction of women into the trade.' However, the necessity for standing has disappeared at the Victoria Press, by the introduction of certain high three-legged stools on which the compositor sits and works as fast as she can when standing—and these said stools are not unknown in men's offices. The moving of heavy weights has never caused the loss of time prophesied, because a man has the regulation of the stone or imposing work, which involves the moving of the chases, and by him they are carried to the press-room. It is the duty of the pressman to return the forms to the compositors' room, after the man employed in rolling (that is, inking) the form, has taken it to the wetting-room where it is washed. Thus these 'great difficulties,' by a most simple arrangement, have been overcome; and the only novelty is that the man 'clicks' for women instead of for men. Twelve compositors are already employed at the Victoria Press."

Mr. MACKENZIE read a paper by Miss J. Boucherett, on book-keeping: "It is probable that if girls were better educated the number of women employed in shops might be multiplied almost indefinitely, as they would be more and more used if found well qualified. The same kind of teaching would also enable them to become cashiers, accountants, and clerks. For these reasons a school in connexion with the society will be opened, where the younger girls will receive a solid English

education, and the elder ones such special instruction as will qualify them to engage in business hereafter. They will be taught, for a shilling a week, to write letters grammatically, to calculate rapidly without a slate, and to keep accounts by



A LONG PULL.

single and double entry. Instruction in French, which is often useful in business, will also be given for a small extra payment. At the end of the quarter certificates will be granted to those who become proficient in book-keeping and arithmetic, the Rev. T. Cook, professor of Queen's College, and Mr. Griggs, having kindly offered their services in examining the girls, and no difficulty will be found in giving certificates for French also, if desirable. It is thought that these certificates will enable the young women to find situations with greater ease and at a higher rate of remuneration than others whose qualifications are untested. As applications have once or twice been made at the office for female clerks, and as such applications will probably become more frequent when we are in a position to supply the demand with well-qualified persons, a register will be kept for this branch of employment, which will, we hope, prove the means of providing comfortable situations for many respectable young women. I venture to request that if any gentleman here should at any future time be in want of a book-keeper, cashier, or clerk, he will bear our office in mind, and apply for one there. And I appeal specially to the clergy, if there are any present, to use their influence with their parishioners to induce them to send their daughters to our school, there to receive a useful, practical education."

Vice-Chancellor Wood spoke of other occupations for women, and



A STRONG PULL.

recommended that they should be employed as clerks in post-offices, and as managers of hotels, as hair-dressers, &c. He read a paper by Miss Parkes on the same subject, and concluded with an eloquent appeal for further subscriptions.

The audience were then introduced into a lower room, where an interesting collection of women's work in law engrossing, printing, design, &c., was exhibited, and excited much admiration.



IMPORTUNITY.

hopes or of fears; how quickly it suspends our ordinary avocations, how frequently it agitates and startles us, especially if the clock is pointing to the postman's hour, and the mission he leaves at the door may contain good news from a far country, or may be a call from the King of Terrors to darken our houses, and to put on the robe of mourning.

For every phase of human life the Bell has a distinct and separate meaning, to the lawyer, for instance, it sounds like a client, to the physician like a patient, to the invalid like the physician, to the artist like a sitter. We remember a story told of a certain governor of a

ALEXANDRE DUMAS' FIRST SUCCESS.

All the biographers of this remarkable man agree in stating that the education of his mind was somewhat neglected; but, on the other hand, it is admitted that he acquired at a very early age great skill in all corporeal exercises. At the age of twenty, having for a short time served as clerk to a notary, he came to Paris in search of that fortune of which he stood in sore need. He was well received by some of the military men who had been comrades of his father, and was recommended by them to General Foy, who placed him as supernumerary secretary to the Duke of Orleans with a salary of 60*l.* per annum. It was not a bad *début* for a young man utterly without resources; and although there was not much to get, there was probably still less to do. At any rate, it was at this time that he began to busy himself with study, or rather with reading vast quantities of books, crowding his brain with imagery and material, so that in a very short time the literary sap began to stir within his veins—a very tempestuous torrent that, when it mixed with the African blood already there. In 1826 he published his first book, called "*Nouvelles*"—just one of those collections of scraps with which the modern *littérateur* generally makes his *début*. Next year he wrote a tragedy and a drama, which still remain unpublished, and a piece on Christina of Sweden, which afterwards passed the awful ordeal of the Committee of the Théâtre Français, and was produced there in March, 1830.

Before this great event took place, however, Alexandre had become a great man, and thus it happened. There was just then in Paris a party of literary revolutionaries who were presumptuous enough to be discontented with the classic style of Corneille and Racine. By these malcontents the eternal alexandrines of these masters were adjudged to be pompously stilted, unnatural, and wearisome exceedingly. They sighed for relief, anything for a change; and lo! it came—came to them in the form of a grand romantic drama, called "*Henri III. et sa Cour*," by the supernumerary secretary of Son Altesse Royal M. le Duc d'Orléans, who had

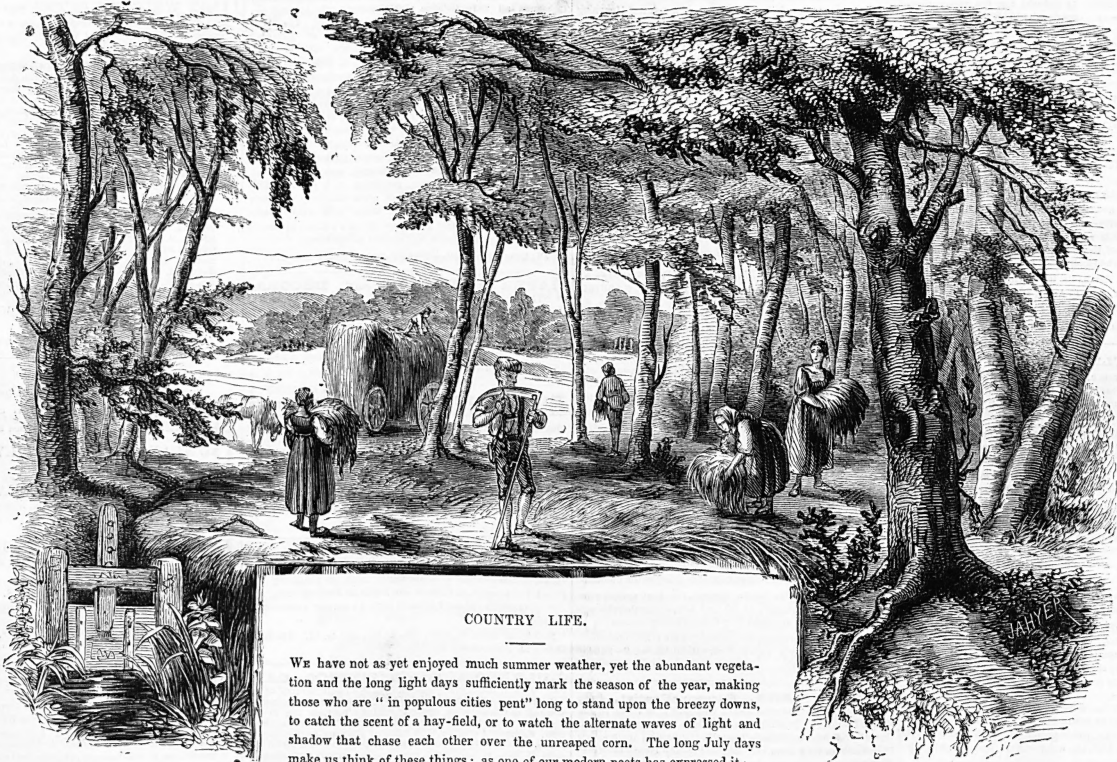


A. DUMAS, JUN.—(See Page 10.)

determined to ascertain whether the stage would not assist him in eking out his 60*l.* a year. The piece was accepted and played, and the success was immense. The romantic party hailed it as a revolution, and its author as the prophet of a literary Evangel. There might be grave looks in the café Foy, and grey heads might shake in the *salon* of Mme. Re-camier; but at the Rocher de Cancale there was the *cliquetis* of glasses, and a jubilant cry of "*Evoe!*" when the young hero with the crisp hair and thick, the sensual lips came in, flushed with his triumph at the great theatre hard by. M. le Duc, his employer, was there in his box to witness the triumph of his supernumerary secretary; and so pleased was Monseigneur with the result, that next day he promoted young Dumas to the post of librarian.

From that moment his fortune was made. Taken by the hand by royalty; *fêted* and caressed wherever he went; sought for by theatrical managers, publishers, and proprietors of journals; above all paid bountifully for everything he did—even his extraordinary activity was insufficient to supply all the demands upon his pen. Who can wonder that the temptations offered were too great for the continence of a young man, seeking his fortune, and almost without education? Let those who condemn Dumas for his literary *supercheries*, for his plagiarisms, his extensive use of materials ready to his hand, his employment of *collaborateurs*, try to imagine themselves in his place—the world before them, a public anxious for anything bearing their names, publishers and managers pouring gold at their feet, and suing for that anything at any price. Let them imagine that they have a small salary and a high social position to live up to. Ah! it was a sore temptation.—*Critic*.

The post mortem examination of the body of Prince Jerome led to the discovery of a ball which had remained in his chest, after a duel which he fought in his youth with a brother of Marshal Davoust. The deceased Prince has left memoirs, and his will prescribes all the measures to be adopted for their publication.



COUNTRY LIFE.

We have not as yet enjoyed much summer weather, yet the abundant vegetation and the long light days sufficiently mark the season of the year, making those who are "in populous cities pent" long to stand upon the breezy downs, to catch the scent of a hay-field, or to watch the alternate waves of light and shadow that chase each other over the unreaped corn. The long July days make us think of these things; as one of our modern poets has expressed it:—

They bring a longing for the sea,
A restless longing for
The low and slumberous monody
Of waves upon the shore;

A longing for the cool green shade
The arching woodland weaves,
A longing for the lattice, made
Of interwoven leaves;

For all sweet scents in field and grove
The city may not know,
The spreading hawthorn boughs above,
The new-mown grass below,

Our illustration presents one of the present aspects
of country life, and those whose avocations keep them
in town ought to be thankful for such pretty rural
scenes, summoned by the artist's hand upon the dead
canvas, wood, or paper.

Advertisements.

SILKS EXTRAORDINARILY CHEAP.

The STOCK of a MANUFACTURER, bought under peculiar circumstances, now on SALE, at AMOTT BROTHERS, 61 and 62, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, consisting of the following genuine goods:—

300 pieces black gros de Naples, 2s. 4d. per yard, well worth 5s. 6d.

100 pieces double twisted, glossy, and warranted pure, 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 4s. 4d.

57 pieces treble du cape, endless in wear, 2s. 9d., worth 4s. 6d. per yard.

200 dress lengths, 12 yards for 1 guinea, worth double.

Several hundred robes in rich glaze ducape, very stout and handsome, 1s. 5d., warranted well.

317 magnificent black glaze robes, fast dyes, cost bankrupts 3s. 3d., will be cleared out at 1s. 10s.

A large parcel of pure Italian dress silk robes, stout, rich, and exceedingly handsome, are all marked 2s. the long robe of 12 ells; these goods are cheap at 4 guineas.

47 pieces of the richest French glaze silks, of unequalled brightness and lustrous, full, and soft, warranted not to split, 3s. 6d. per yard, worth 7s. 6d.

150 dress pieces of rich black moire antiques, warranted all pure silk, cost—to make—5s. 10s., have been marked the low price of 2s. 18s. 6d. for 5 yards, double width.

10 pieces rich broad cut, 3 1/2 guineas the full robe, are worthy of special notice.

A large lot of black silk flouncings with trimmings complete, with Bayaderes satin ribbon, handsome and good, are all marked 1s. 5s. 6d., these are decided bargains.

500 rich broad-crowned silk robes, variously rich in detail, estimated value 47, will be cleared at 23 guineas.

310 richest baroque hair, and figured two flounced robes, down in the catalogue at 90s., for 3 guineas.

Several hundred superb and costly black silk robes, various, suited to ladies of rank, will be sold for 4 guineas, each worth from 8 to 12 guineas.

COLOURED SILKS.

200 dresses, small fancy checked silks, 19s. 2d. the robe, original cost 27.

20 pieces superb Piccolomini bars, all at 14s. 6d., worth 50s. 1,000 plain glaze, broché, plain chevron, French robe, and other silks, various, have been marked 2s. the full robe; these goods could not be bought in the usual course of business under 5s.

A grand selection in Paris fancy silks, such as poul de soles, gros de Naples, glaze, chevron, flounced silks, moire antiques, and other robes, the newest style and colour, rich qualities, in excellent taste and condition, cost 67, may be picked from at 2s. 18s. 6d.

400 evening and dinner silks, various, estimated value 3s. 10s., reduced to 1s. 15s. 6d. for 12 ells.

A large lot of rich robes, taffetas in bright colours, marked 1s. 15s. 6d., are worth double.

Superb Lyons broad cut silk robes, all colours, in the purest and most graceful arrangements, down in the catalogue at 77, may be had at 3s. 6d. per yard.

Real Irish poplins, in the richest tartan and fancy plaids, original price 47, reduced to 2s. 5s.

110 rich moire antique, of best quality, the water magnificently defined, colours perfection, 23 guineas the full robe; these superb productions are only occasionally to be obtained, even at the highest prices.

A considerable parcel of cheap glaze silks, suitable for evening wear, bright and glossy, 1s. 6d. per yard.

500 garment silks, in checked, striped, and diagonal patterns, cost bankrupts 45s., for one sovereign the robe.

300 pieces 1s. 11d. per yard, wide width, worth 2s. the robe. 94 pieces of handsome silk robe, treble shaded glaze Lorraine silk, all at 4s. 6d. per yard, estimated value 5s. 3d.

110 dresses in the new robe stripes, 1s. 3s. 6d. the robe, worth 1s. 5s.

54 pieces of rich silk drogats 1s. 11d. the long robe of 12 ells, really worth 70s.

210 diagonal gros d'Afrique, 2 guineas, worth at least 90s.

It is to be distinctly understood that the above Silk Stock was the property of a factor—the inducement, therefore, offered to ladies in this instance is greatly advantageous, as they will not only save the price of the retail dealer, but obtain first-class silk goods at one-half the factor's cost of making.

Manufacturers and Merchants in difficulty can forward samples, stating the lowest price, to Amott Brothers, who are always open to buy for immediate cash.

AMOTT BROTHERS and Co., 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NEW MANTLES OF NOVEL DESIGN.

costly in appearance, truly rich in quality, and bearing the most perfect impress of good taste, may now be selected from at the establishment of AMOTT BROTHERS, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

500 workpeople being constantly employed on the premises, ladies may depend upon having executed the most difficult styles to their exact wish within two hours of receipt of order.

The following New Mantles of unsullied freshness are now ready, and will be supplied at the annexed moderate charges:—

THE TETUAN, a glaze Silk Mantle, of immense size, the style now so fashionable, 1s. 5s. 6d.

THE CASTLELLINO, all in rich Glaze Silk, trimmed bouillon-naire, 1 guinea.

THE DUCDESSE, a distinguished and ladylike shape, 1s. 15s. 6d.

THE CROIZAT, a sleek-shaped Mantilla of infinite beauty, sumptuous, and exceedingly handsome, 2 guineas.

THE TOPHANA, a new Jacket-shape, as worn by the Countess Persigny, 1 1/2 guineas.

THE CASTILLE, superbly ornamented with Spanish Lace, a new and elegant sleeve shape, 3 guineas.

THE CAVOUIC, richly embellished, and made from rich ribbon silk, 4 guineas.

THE L'ANROICHER, as worn at the Court of the Tuilleries, decidedly different, and of costly design, 3 guineas.

THE GIUDITA-SILVIA, positively the gem of the season, with long deep skirt sloped from the waist, sleeves, and gorgeous appointments, 6 guineas.

THE MEMORIAL, a marvellous production, containing 25 yards of rich imperial glaze, the embellishment grand in the extreme, and richly wrought, 7 guineas, unequalled by any other house under £10.

Several superb and costly shapes, perfect gems of high art, may be selected from at 4 guineas each.

The New Paris Cloth Mantles will be found very pretty and novel. They are the MALARET, 10s. 9d.; the DAMIERE, 12s. 9d.; the DEGRAMONT, a truly gentleman's mantle, 14s. 9d.; the BERNSTORFF, handsome and prettily trimmed, 18s. 9d.; the MIRANDA, richly trimmed, 1 guinea; the CARVALHO, the prettiest cloth cloak of the season, 1s. 5s. 6d.; the new ZOUAVE JACKETS in Melton cloth, 7s. 6d. each; beautifully trimmed doublet, 12s. 6d.; also with the new gold trimming and other rich appointments, in cloth or silk, 16s. 6d. and 1 guinea each.

The new EMPRESS ZOUAVE JACKET, richly braided with gold in glaze silk, 14 guinea.

The first edition of Amott Brothers' work, "FASHION IN THE HIGHER CIRCLE," elaborately illustrated with forty superb costumes, is now ready, and will be forwarded post free on application to AMOTT BROTHERS, wholesale and manufacturing warehousemen, 61 and 62, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

MUSLINS AND SPRING DRESSES

EXTRAORDINARILY CHEAP.

NEW SPRING GOODS AT HALF PRICE.

The Stock of a French Manufacturer bought for immediate cash at a great reduction from cost price now on sale at AMOTT BROTHERS, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard, consisting of the following first-class fabrics:

Ladies going to India and other hot climates may save at least 15s. in the pound by selecting from the following goods:—

DRESS CATALOGUE.

Duty Free and Discount off.

500 Rich Flounced French Maslin Robes, 3s. 11d.; worth 18s. 9d.

210 very clear in the new Maslin Tints, 5s. 6d.; estimated value, 20s.

480 Rich Chintz Muslins, the patterns superb in the extreme, 7s. 6d.; estimated value, 1s. 5s.

760 suitable for evening or dinner wear, 10s. 6d.; really worth 30s.

325 patterns, grand in the extreme, extra soft and undressed, usually sold as real Indian, have been marked 14s. 9d.; usual price, 27s.

1,600 very delicate in colour, of first-class delineations, 18s. 9d. the full robe, such as elegant West-end houses charge 23 guineas for.

210 rich Grenadine Mohairs, a texture alone manufactured in France, 11d. the full gown; real value, 1s. 10s.; 147 very flounced, 12s. 9d.; estimated value, 30s.

Several hundred yards of the New Spring Siles, which were manufactured for the London market, rich in the extreme, cost to make 2s. 6d. per yard, will be now cleared out at 1s. 0d.

Real Double Mohair Robes, diagonal and dice checks, durable and elegant, 3s. 11d. the robe; worth 18s. 6d.

300 Rich Flounced Spring Robes, originally cost 27s., have been all marked 14s. 9d., including trimmings.

400 superb and costly, with five and seven flounces, cut from the looms, and down in the order-book at 45s., have been marked 18s. 9d.

3,000 French Flounced Flounced Robes have been marked at 5s. 11d. for eighteen yards; these goods cost to manufacture 20 francs.

Rich Baree Grenadine Taffeta, brilliant Broche, and other rich robes, all marked 1 guinea each, real value 3 guineas.

The superb and costly stock in trade of a General Mourning Establishment half-price. Patterns post free.

AMOTT BROTHERS, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

Manufacturers and merchants in difficulty can forward samples, stating the lowest price, to AMOTT BROTHERS, who are always open to buy for immediate cash.

AMOTT BROTHERS, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used

in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be the Finest Starch she ever used.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

33, LUDGATE-HILL and 110, REGENT-STREET.

are the Dental Establishments of Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, Patentes of the system for insuring perfect articulation and satisfaction without pain. In important cases attendants upon the ordinary plans. In their improved Mineral Teeth and Flexible Gums there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots. The fit of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided. It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth, and when in use does the office of the closest observer. It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their superiority, and unless every satisfaction be given no fee is accepted. The best materials are used, which Messrs. Gabriel are enabled to supply at prices lower than are usually charged for common qualities, they having on the premises extensive laboratories for the manufacture of every speciality appertaining to the profession. Consultation gratis.—Established 1804; and at 134, DUX-STREET, Liverpool.

Gabriel's Treatise fully explains the system, and may be had gratis, stamped envelope.

The Patent White Enamel, which effectually restores decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above. Observe the numbers.

Prepared White Gutta Percha Enamel, the best stopping for decayed teeth or root-caps, 1s. 6d. per box, obtainable through any chemist in town or country, or direct Twenty Shillings.

"Messrs. G.'s improvements in dentistry are really important, and will well repay a visit to their establishments."—Sunday Times, Sept. 6th, 1857.

MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52,

Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely new system of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any other ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, with authentic teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street. At home from 10 till 6.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE, Relish
Succulent, Aromatic Mustard, &c.—These Excellent Preparations of which the *Lancet* in its sanitary and analytical Articles of Food, reported so favourably of their Purity and Wholesomeness, are to be obtained of all Grocers and Italian Warehousemen in the United Kingdom. They are indispensable with Fish, Meat, Game, Poultry, Hashes, Stews, and all made dishes; impart also to Chops, Steaks, and Cutlets, a most delicious flavour. Wholesale, CHOPPS and BLACKWELL, Turveytoes to the Queen, 21, Soho-square, London.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—In consequence of the Rebuilding and Enlarging of his Premises, 14 and 15, GUDGE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD (W.), H. WRIGHT'S Old-established Artificial Flower and Feather Business is TEMPORARILY REMOVED to 83, GUDGE-STREET, five doors from Tottenham-court-road, until the new buildings are completed. Bridal Wreaths, Favours, &c., Head Dresses, Patent Cap Fronts, Flowers, and finished Gloves, Ribbons, Bonnets, Feathers, &c., Cleaned and Dyed.

H. WRIGHT, 83, Gudge-street, Tottenham-court-road (W.)

BROWN AND POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of the best Indian Corn, prepared by a process patented for the Three Kingdoms and France, and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for Puddings, Custards, Blancmange; all the uses of the finest arrow root, and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids.

BROWN AND POLSON, Manufacturers of the Queen's Pabney, Manchester, Dublin, and London.

Devonport: Wholesale and Retail, Mr. W. JEFFERY, Chemist in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

THE NEW FRENCH HAIR DYE, DEQUEMANS, of ROUEN, MELANEGENE.—This improved and successful Hair Dye, genuine as imported, price 6s. and 1s. 6d. Church's Toilet Cream for performing, softening, and softening the Hair, 1s. 6d., and Fr. Church's Restorative for the Hair, 3s. 6d. Horenden's Extract of Rose may, a delightful and healthy Wash for the Hair, 1s., and 2s. 6d. Also the new and exquisite perfume Eucroissance, price 3s. 6d.

R. Horenden, Wholesale Perfumer and Dealer in India Rubber and other Combs, Brushes, &c., No. 8, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the Pantheon), and 57 and 62, Crown-street, Finsbury-square (E.C.)

SPECTACLES—Sight and Hearing—

Spectacles—Discovery—30, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly—Observe, observe the York Hotel. The Original Vibrator, an extraordinarily powerful, small, newly-invented instrument for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass any thing of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be, produced. It rests within the ears, without projecting, and being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible; it changes the tone of voice to enjoy general conversation, to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired; also every other kind of Hearing Instruments. The Eyes, Optical improvements to enable persons at an advanced age to see with ease and distinctness, and objects with perfect distinctness. Messrs. S. and B. Solomon have invented spectacles lenses of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is, that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened, and very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with the least of a much less magnifying power; and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Powerful and brilliant patent telescopes, camp, race-course, opera, and perspective glasses, possessing such extraordinary powers, that 300, 500, 1000, and 2000 times will show distinctly Jupiter's moon, Saturn's ring, and the double stars. Also, a very powerful, small waistcoat-pocket glass, the size of a walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles.

30, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, opposite York Hotel, W.

PAPER HANGINGS AND DECORATIONS—The cheapest, largest, and best Stock in London, of French and English Designs, commencing at two yards for 1s. 6d. at CROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 70, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.

House Painting, Decorating, and General House repairs.—ESTIMATES FREE.

EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY of costly

New and Second-hand FURNITURE, consisting of upwards of complete suites of new and second-hand drawing, dining, and bed-room appendages, in every style, suitable for the cottage or mansion, a great portion having been supplied by the most eminent houses in London, and in condition equal to new, is now offered at less than half its original cost.—At DENT'S New and Second-hand Furniture Warehouse, 30, 31, 32, and 99, CRAWFORD-STREET, Baker-street; principal entrance, 99, CRAWFORD-STREET.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS act

immediately upon the source and origin of disease, and ensure perfect health and strength. They are peculiarly serviceable to females, at all ages, and under all circumstances, and may be taken by the most delicate with the perfect assurance of beneficial action.

Sold by all chemists, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Wholesale Depot, 22, Broad-street, London.

PULVERMACH'S MEDICO-GAL-

VANIC Improved System of SELF-APPLICATION of the Patent GALVANIC and LITHIUM CHAIN-BANDS, demonstrating the unequalled success obtained by their use in the treatment of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, The Dolorous, Deafness, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and Loss of Nervous or Functional Force. Most interesting and successful treatment of the diseases of the Nervous System, based on the soundest teachings of physiology, verified and tested by the first Authors and Physicians of the world, and the most successful and overwhelming success in the treatment of all long-standing diseases. Price, 1s. (post-free). Direct from J. L. Pulvermacher and Co., 73, Oxford-street, London (adjoining Princess Theatre). All Booksellers, News Agents, and appointed Agents, for the sale of the Chain Bands;

N. B.—Chains 5s., 10s., 15s., 22s., according to electric power.

Book Advertisements.

NEW SERIAL.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD.

Prospectuses in a few days.

Office: 122, Fleet-street, London.

This Day, with Illustrations by "Phiz," royal 18mo, price 3s. 6d. cloth gilt.

LADY CHESTERFIELD'S LETTERS TO HER DAUGHTER.—Comprising the opinions of that gentleman upon Fashion, Morals, Deportment, Education, and Matrimony.

London: Houlston and Wright, 65, Paternoster Row.

NEW GIFT BOOKS.

This Day, price 5s. each, most profusely illustrated, Crown 8vo, cloth gilt.

THE GIRL'S BIRTHDAY BOOK.

Uniform with "The Boy's Birthday Book."

"The volume is very handsomely got up, and is, besides, profusely adorned with illustrations; in fact it is just the volume which a little girl who has begun to know the value of books would choose for her birthday present."—*Lady's Newspaper*, June 16, 1860.

"Three dozen tales for a birthday—three tales for every month—such is the liberal allowance in these happy times for little girls. We shall not attempt to characterise the essays, for like plums in a cake, they ARE ALL GOOD; but shall leave our little ladies to discover which plums are the sweetest."—*Advertiser*, June 23, 1860.

LADY GOODCHILD'S FAIRY KING.

A Collection of New Fairy Tales for the Youth of Both Sexes.

"Well written and well adapted for young people."—*Morning Chronicle*, June 4, 1860.

"The Tales in this Volume are not only good, but very good. The incidents are full of exciting interest, the characters are delineated with those sharp graphic touches which children delight in; and there is not a story in the collection which has not an admirable moral. Add to this that the book is full of carefully-designed and remarkably well-executed engravings, and we shall have said enough to show that any really sensible and unsophisticated child will regard it as a precious treasure."—*Morning Star*, June 18, 1860.

This Day, second edition, illustrated with 100 Engravings, price 5s.

THE BOY'S BIRTHDAY BOOK.—An entirely original collection of Tales, Essays, and Narratives of adventures, by Mrs. S. C. HALL, WILLIAM HOWITT, ALFRED MATTHEW, THOMAS MILLER, GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, WILLIAM BROUGH, and H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS.

"Bravo! Hurrah! Three cheers for the Boy's Birthday! Such is the greeting which this work receives from the boys of the school-room and playground. So well do they like the entertainment provided for them by their good hosts, that they would have no objection to a quarterly return of the birthday fare."—*Athenaeum*, Oct. 23, 1859.

"Of all the boy's books, boys' own books, and books for boys of every age, we have seen none so thoroughly interesting for boys of every age as 'The Boy's Birthday Book.'—*Illustrated Times*, Dec. 10, 1859.

London: Houlston and Wright, 65, Paternoster-row.

"A GUEST THAT BRICE BECOMES THE TABLE."—*Shakspeare*.

This Day, price 5s. 6d. Cloth gilt, royal 8vo, pp. 532.

THE WELCOME GUEST, for 1860. Containing 200 Original Tales, &c., by forty-four Eminent Authors. Illustrated with 158 Engravings, Designed by twenty-five Artists.

Selection of Authors in this Volume:—

Brough, Robert B.	Hollingsworth, John
Brough, John C.	Lang, John
Brough, William	Mayne, Augustus
Bryson, H.	Metcalf, Miss
Carpenter, J. E.	Oxenford, John
Draper, Edward	Redding, Cyrus
Edwards, H. Sutherland	Richie, Leitch
Elves, Alfred	Sala, George A.
Foulkne, Albany	Thorburn, Walter
Gordon, J. W.	Warwick, John
Halliday, Andrew	Wrazall, Lancelotti
Hannay, James	Yates, Edmund

Artists illustrating this Volume:—

Bennett, C. H.	Melville, H. S.
Brown, H. K. (Phiz)	Porter, John
Gilbert, John	Sargeant, G. F.
Hine, H. G.	Stark, F.
McConnell, W.	Warwick, H.
McDonald, W.	Weir, Harrison

The WELCOME GUEST is published in Weekly Numbers, Monthly Parts, and Half-yearly Volumes.

London: Houlston and Wright, 65, Paternoster-row.

Uniform in size and price.

Fcap. 8vo, cloth 2s. 6d., extra gilt 5s. (post free).

ROWLAND BROWN'S "SONGS OF EARLY SPRING." New and revised Edition.

ROWLAND BROWN'S LILY-LEAVES. Second Edition.

ROWLAND BROWN'S "BEAUTIES OF LYME REGIS." Second Edition, illustrated.

Royal 4to, price 12s.

ROWLAND BROWN'S VESPER DEW-DROPS; containing Capriccio, Seven Songs, and Duet, Music by Ricardo Limner, Esq.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Songs of Early Spring are very beautiful."—*Illustrated London News*.

"Warblings about bird, brook, and meadow, delightful lyrics and sonnets, making a most pleasant miscellany."—*Athenaeum*.

"The work of a refined and original mind.—Morning Herald.

"Evidently the productions of a truly poetical mind."—*Tait's Magazine*.

"Poems far above mediocrity."—*Weekly Dispatch*.

"Delightful minor Poems."—*News of the World*.

"Lily-leaves" exhibit the same freshness and purity of thought as "Songs of Early Spring."—*County Chronicle*.

Book Advertisement.

This Day, price 5s., with Map and Illustrations of Coast Scenery, **HEALTH RESORTS OF BRITAIN**; and How to Profit by them. By SPENCER THOMSON, M.D. This work is invaluable to the Physician, Invalid, and the Overworked Worker desirous of Recreation, or Restoration to Health: to all it imparts an accurate knowledge of British Health Resorts.

London: Ward and Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, THE OVERLAND ROUTE. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews. After which, on Monday and Tuesday only, FITZSIMYTH OF FITZ-SMYTH HALL. Mr. Buckstone. Wednesday, July 11th, Mr. Buckstone's Annual Benefit. A new piece, HIS EXCELLENCY. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews; a Comedy, DOES HE LOVE ME, Mr. Buckstone and Miss Amy Sedgwick; a Ballet; Mr. Buckstone's Address; and THE HAPPIEST MOMENT OF MY LIFE. Mr. Compton. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, after THE OVERLAND ROUTE, HIS EXCELLENCY, concluding with a BALLET.

MADAME TUSSAUX'S HISTORICAL

GALLERY, at the Bazaar, Baker-street.—Continuation of Early English Kings—King STEPHEN, Grandson of the Conqueror, in the Quaint Costume of the period, 1135. Kings recently added: Henry I., William Rufus, William the Conqueror, and his Queen. Studied from old English manuscripts. Admission, One Shilling; Extra Room, Sixpence. Open from Eleven till Ten at night.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BLENNHEIM FREE DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, 178, PORTLAND-ROAD, W. Founded 1826.

For the Gratuitous Relief of the Sick Poor of All Nations.

Under the Patronage of

HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.
The Most Noble Her Grace the Duchess of Hamilton.
The Most Noble Her Grace the Duchess of St. Albans.
Lady Anthony De Rothschild.
The Most Noble His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, E.G.
The Right Honourable Lord Ebury.
The Right Honourable Lord Llanover.

THE REV. J. M. BELLEW will read at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY, his Essay on GOLDSMITH, comprising "The Hermit," and Selections from "The Traveller," "Essay on Fashion," "The Election," "The Deserted Village," "The Vicar of Wakefield," on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 11th.

Stalls, 4s., Numbered and Reserved, which can be taken from a Plan at Mr. Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, or at Messrs Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

Area and Balconies, 2s. Back Seats and Gallery, 1s. The doors will be opened at Half-past Seven, and the Readings commence at Half-past Eight, and terminate at Half-past Ten.

QUININE WINE.—Guaranteed to contain in each wine-glassful one grain of the finest sulphate of quinine. This most delicious and invigorating tonic, specially prepared by ROBERT WATERS, and used by medical practitioners in every part of the civilized world, is strongly recommended by Dr. Hassall, of the "Lancet," Dr. Andrews, E. Cousins, Esq., M.R.C.S., and the medical profession generally. Prepared only by R. WATERS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street. Sold by chemists, grocers, &c., throughout the world.

Wholesale agents—Lewis Watkins and Co., Worcester.



MAPPIN'S SCISSORS, of unrivalled quality, may be obtained of all Dealers in Cutlery.

LADIES' EMBROIDERY SCISSORS, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s. each.

LADIES' CUTTING-OUT SCISSORS, 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., 5s. each.

NAIL SCISSORS, from 1s. to 5s. each.

LEATHER CASES, containing 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 Scissors, all different kinds and sizes, at 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 7s., 9s., 12s., 16s., 18s., 20s., 24s., 48s., 70s. each Case.

SHOW ROOMS:

67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

MANUFACTORY:

QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY KIND and from any Cause Insured against by an Annual Payment of 3l. to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures 1,000l. at death, or 6l. weekly for injury, ONE PERSON IN EVERY FIFTEEN of those insured is INJURED YEARLY BY ACCIDENT OF some description. No EXTRA premium for Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps. No charge for Stamp Duty. For Terms, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, and at the Head Office. This Company ALONE, without union or amalgamation with any other Company, has paid in

COMPENSATION 53,000l.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London (E.C.).



LADIES VISITING THE SEA-SIDE,

Travelling, or otherwise exposed to the Sun and Dust, will find the application of ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

most refreshing to the face and skin, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity and healthy state of the skin. Freckles, Tan, Spots, Pimples, Flashes, and Discolorations fly before its application, and give place to delicate clearness, with the glow of beauty and of bloom. In cases of sunburn, or stings of insects, its virtues have long been acknowledged. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

CAUTION.—The words "Rowlands' Kalydor" are on the Wrapper, and their signature, "A Rowland and Sons," in red ink at foot.

Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS IN ENGLAND

ARE AT ALL TIMES TO BE OBTAINED OF
PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS,
& KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON.

TEAS ARE CHEAPER.

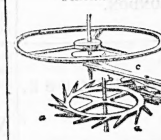
REALLY GOOD STRONG USEFUL CONGOU TEAS AT 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 8d. PURE UNADULTERATED COFFEES AT 1s. 1d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 6d.

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES, SENT CARRIAGE FREE

To any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards; and to Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, if to the value of 5l. or upwards. By this liberal arrangement, those residing at a distance can enjoy all the advantages of the London Markets for Tea, Coffee, and Colonial produce, just as though they were residing in London.

BENSON'S WATCHES.

"Perfection of mechanism."—Morning Post.



LEVER ESCAPEMENT.

23 and 34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON (E.C.)

Established 1749.

Gold Watches, 4 to 100 Guineas.
Silver Watches, 2 to 50 Guineas.
Send two stamps for BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET. Watches sent to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of a remittance.

MILL HILL SCHOOL.

The Rev. W. FLAVEL HURNALL, M.A., D. (late of Worcester), has been appointed Head Master and Chaplain of the Mill Hill School, and will meet the pupils to commence the work of the session on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of AUGUST, 1860.

Further information may be obtained from the Rev. Thomas Rees, Resident Secretary, Mill Hill, Near Hendon, Middlesex.

DEPOSIT ASSURANCE AND DISCOUNT

BANK.—FIVE PER CENT. on sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at call.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

Offices, 5, Cannon-street West (E.C.)

COMMONS' CELEBRATED ARECA-

NUT TOOTH-PASTE is used by Her Majesty and the Royal Family.—Has been examined, approved, is used and recommended by many of our first physicians and dentists, as the best preparation known for cleaning and preserving the teeth. Testimonials have been received, unsolicited, from many of the nobility and gentry. The following is amongst the many in testimony of its high value:—

Liverpool, August, 1859.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca-Nut Tooth-Paste, and have no hesitation in saying, that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended it to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN, Surgeon-Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children. To Mr. Commons.

Prepared only by COMMONS, Chemist, Bath, in Pots, 2s. each; to be procured of all Chemists, throughout the Wholesale Agents, Barclay Edwards, London; Oldham and Co., Dublin; Duncan and Flockhart, Edinburgh.

FURNITURE—WHERE TO BUY—

WHAT TO BUY.—P. and S. BEYFUS are selling the 28l. Dining-room Suites, the 35l. Drawing-room Suites, the 26l. Bed-room Suites. Bachelors' Bed-rooms for 7l. and Servants. Bed-rooms for 4l. Illustrated Catalogues gratis and free by post. Goods, carriage paid, to any part of the kingdom.

P. and S. BEYFUS, 91, 93, and 95, City Road.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR PRODUCED AND

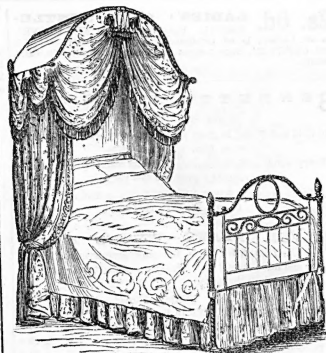
PRESERVED, Colour restored, all Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections of the Head prevented or alleviated, by the use of CHILD'S PATENT ELECTRO GALVANIC HAIR BRUSH.

No trouble in use, effect certain.



Also his METALLIC HAIR-CLOTHS and HORSE BRUSHES.

Sold by all Perfumers, Chemists, and Brush Warehouses and at the Manufactory, 21 and 22, Providence-row, Finsbury-square, London.



BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, FEATHER BEDS, MATTRESSES, AND BEDROOM CABINET FURNITURE

Is now ready, and may be had gratis, and free by post.

The quality of all goods is guaranteed; every article of Bedding is manufactured on the premises; the prices are in harmony with those which have tended to make his HOUSE IRON-MONGERY ESTABLISHMENT the most extensive in the Kingdom.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Feather Beds	1	5	0	to	8	0
German Spring Mattresses	2	8	0	to	7	0
Patent Elastic Mattresses	2	10	0	to	6	0
Horse Hair Mattresses	0	16	0	to	5	0
Wool Mattresses	0	7	6	to	9	0
Flock Mattresses	0	6	0	to	18	0
Sheets, per pair	0	7	6	to	2	0
Blankets, each	0	3	0	to	1	4
Towel Quills	0	2	0	to	15	0
Bedsteads	0	12	0	to	20	0
Children's Cots	1	0	0	to	5	0
Bed Hangings, in every variety,	0	17	0	to	10	0
per set	0	4	0	to	4	0
Wash Stands	0	4	0	to	4	0
Bolton ware, set of 6 pieces	0	5	0	to	6	0
Dressing Tables	0	5	0	to	6	0
Chest of Drawers	0	2	6	to	4	15
Dressing Glasses	0	2	6	to	4	15

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL

FURNISHING IRON-MONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his limited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Kitchen Ranges, Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Wares, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed-room Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty large Show-rooms, at 33, Oxford street W.; 1, 1a, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street, at 4, 5, and 6, Percy's place; and 1, Newman-mews, London.



RIMMEL'S LOTION FOR THE

SKIN is prepared of two sorts. No. 1 preserves the skin in a healthy state, and beautifies the complexion. No. 2 removes blemishes, Tan, Freckles, Pimples, and all cutaneous Imperfections. Price, Quarter-pint, 2s. 9d.; Half-pint, 4s. 6d.; Pint, 8s.

RIMMEL'S PERFUMED ALMANACK, price Sixpence; sent by post, for twelve, his unbridged work on Nervous and Mental Complaints. 1s. Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, London.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; and Crystal Palace.

THIRTY YEARS' CONTINUED SUCCESS

IN THE CURE OF PURE NERVOUS, MIND, AND HEAD COMPLAINTS by the Rev. Dr. WILLIS MARRIOTT'S REMEDY, which has restored thousands to perfect health. The Remedy, which do not interfere with the patient's usual occupation, can be used at home at a moderate cost. Franked for one stamp, his pamphlet, or, for twelve, his unbridged work on Nervous and Mental Complaints. 1s. Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, London.

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY,

(Limited) the only Company who import their own Teas and supply the public direct.—A clear saving of 15 per cent.

The "celebrated 4 lb. Bag" of Tea from 2s. 4d. per lb.; of Coffee in the Berry from 10d. per lb.

Fine Lapsang Souongh, in pounds, 3s. 8d.

Warehouses,

9, Great St. Helen's-churchyard, Bishopsgate-street.

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR

—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Irritability, and Stiff joints cured, by F. M. HERING'S PATENT MACNEIL'S RUBUS 10s. and 15s., COMBS 2s. 6d. to 20s.—Offices, 32, RASING-HALL-STREET, London: where may be had, gratis, the Illustrated pamphlet, "Why your hair becomes grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute. Agents—Atkinson, 14, and Moore; Godfrey and Cooke, Bond-street; Henson, 12, Conduit-street; Saunders, Tichborne-street; Henderson, 5, Great Marlborough-street; Ross, 119, Bishopsgate-street; and Gillingsworth, Islington, and Holborn.



London: Printed for the Proprietors by WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON, at 121, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Brice, in the City of London: and published by the said WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON, at 83, Fleet-street, London.—SATURDAY, JULY 7. 1860.